New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1302. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Exclusion of Negroes from the Territory.

SPIRITED AND INTERESTING DEBATES.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION CHAMBER,
TOPEKA, K. T., Monday, Oct. 29, 1855.

The Convention met this morning, according to adjournment, and the report of the Standing Committee on Militia was read the first time; after which the Chairman of the Committee on Elective Franchise made his report. It contained stringent provisions in regard to the exercise of the right of suffrage.

The Convention then went into a Committee of the Whole on the Report on Amendments to the Constitution.

The debate ran high in reference to one provision of this Report. Under section third, it was provided that the Constitution might be amended once in five years. Dr. ROBINSON, of Lawrence, (agent of the Aid Company,) moved to amend so as to allow of no amendment till 1865, and not oftener than once in twenty years thereafter. He said he did this on account of the slave question. The Slave-State Party openly declare that they will change the Constitution so as to allow of Slavery in Kansas. This amendment was opposed on the ground of the necessity of a change which may exist on account of the rapid development of this Territory hereafter.

Mr. PARROTT, of Leavenworth, thought twenty-five [illegible]

Affairs be, and are hereby instructed to report a plan to this Convention for submitting the question of excluding free negroes from this Territory to the people upon the day the Constitution is submitted, their decision to operate as instructions to the first legislature upon that subject.

This resolution indicates what will probably be done with the Black Law. It will be left to the people to decide, and there can be no doubt but that *this class of men will be excluded.*

A STATE ORGANIZATION.

In the Evening Session the debate ran high upon Mr. SMITH's resolution, in reference to an immediate State organization. The mover of the resolution was in favor of electing State officers at once. He would advise no hesitation—he would present a bold front and waver not at all. The Territory was without laws—life and property were unprotected. The Territorial Government had broken down. He would not wait an hour for the action of Congress after our application for admission, but would set up an independent form of Government, &c.

Mr. EMERY, of Lawrence, followed in opposition, in a speech in which he set forth the views of that portion of our people who desire to ask admission, and then allow Congress full time to act upon that application before they set up a free and independent Government, based upon Squatter Sovereign principles.

MR. EMERY'S SPEECH.

The following is a report of his remarks:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I approach the consideration of the question now occupying the attention of this Convention, believing that it involves much which is of practical importance to the success of our cause. It is a perplexing question, and one on which the public sentiment of the Territory is widely divided. I have bestowed some little thought upon its merits, and I am fully satisfied that untold issues hang upon its decision. It has been ably and eloquently discussed by the gentleman who has just taken his seat, but I should not feel that I had discharged my duty to those who sent me here, should I not offer my views and opinions upon a subject of such transcending importance.

I am deeply impressed with the considerations urged in favor of an immediate State organization. The gentleman says we should present to the world an unbroken front, and manifest a determination to take nothing short of an early admission as a Sovereign State into that great sisterhood of States, known as the Federal Union. Indeed, Sir, great enterprises like ours should always be undertaken with a manly firmness, and carried forward in a spirit of unyielding persistence. In this way alone can any enterprise be lifted from defeat and disparagement into triumph and popular acceptance. But the most heroic resistance to oppression and wrong can avail little, if the counsels of prudence and caution do not prevail. We are here to-day to inaugurate a reform—a great political reform, in the government of Kansas Territory, and who does not know that any reform has more to fear from misguided zeal and too much haste on the part of those engaged in it, than from any other cause? This is the lesson of universal history.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what does this resolution contemplate? what is proposed to be done? It first proposes to supersede the present weak and inefficient territorial government, and hence it enunciates the fundamental idea of the constitutional movement. Aye, it does more; it proposes to force into a fact the great leading idea of the Declaration of Independence—the highest human authority in American politics—which is this: "Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government," &c. It proposes to force theories of human rights and theories of human government into facts—to practically apply this great principle to the wants and to the necessities of the down-trodden people of Kansas. I do not question this right of the people, and certainly no gentleman on this floor will disagree with me. If he does, he occupies a most extraordinary position, and consistency would suggest that he withdraw from this body. No; when we say that we will take measures to supersede and render unnecessary that *thing* now extended over us, called a Territorial Government—when we say and maintain that we have a right, guaranteed by the Constitution, to have a form of government resting on our own consent and free will, we are only doing what, as American citizens, we have a right to do. We only propose to carry out that doctrine—much abused and grossly misrepresented as it has been—I mean the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, under which we are assembled here to-day, and in pursuance of the principles of which we hope to extricate ourselves from our present unhappy condition.

Secondly—It is proposed to do this by establishing a State Government. This, it seems to me, is perfectly legitimate, and herein I do not differ from my friend who has spoken in favor of organizing at once. What is the nature of that Government under which we now live? Here Mr. EMERY examined at length the nature and character of a territorial form of Government. It was formed only for a time—formed only to protect the people while they were settling up a new country—it was transient and the creature of necessity.

Thirdly—It was extra Constitutional—not contemplated by that instrument and outside of its provisions, &c. The people have the right to form a Constitution for a State without any previous action of Congress in the matter. Here reference was made to Florida and Arkansas as substantiating this position.

Thus far I agree with the gentleman from Franklin, but I cannot see my way clear to go with him and advise an immediate election under the new Constitution, and an immediate session of the General Assembly, when all the wheels of a State Government shall be put in motion, irrespective of the action of Congress upon our application for admission. Here Mr. E. presented his objections to the position of Mr. SMITH, and maintained the views indicated above. He contended that inasmuch as a territorial form of Government was recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, and hence a legal form of Government, no other Government could be substituted so long as that was in existence without risking the most serious consequences, to say the least. He was not so sanguine as his friend in thinking that we should be received into the Union at once, and referred to the admission of several new States, showing that but few of them had been admitted the same year that they applied. Quoting a pertinent sentiment of BURKE in his reflections on the French Revolution, Mr. EMERY earnestly urged the Convention not to go too fast—not to peril the great and glorious cause committed to the hands of the freemen of this Territory, by placing them in an attitude that would compromise their present high position. Precipitancy in matters of Government was crime. J. S. E.

TOPEKA, K. T., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855.

SCRIP AND BANKS.

Yesterday afternoon the matter of *Kansas Scrip* was before the Convention, and action was taken throwing safeguards around the issuing of these bonds, so as to prevent frauds. The Executive Committee who have the matter in hand were instructed for what expenses to issue these bonds, which draw ten per cent. interest.

To-day the bank question has been under discussion all day, and but little progress made. The report prohibiting all banks was severely attacked, and an amendment proposed, providing for a State Bank and five branches. This amendment came from a Whig, and it was voted down, and after much being said for and against banks, the report was recommitted with instructions to report a provision authorizing the Assembly to adopt a free banking system. This provision to be submitted to the people, with the constitution, as a separate article for their adoption or rejection.

This disposition was made from the fact that the bank question was not discussed before the people, and inasmuch as they had expressed no opinion in the premises, this was thought to be the more proper way to settle the matter. This is a highly important question to our people. While Missouri has a very restrictive banking system, there being little or no circulation of her bills in the Western part of the State, Iowa has no banks at all. Thus we are almost surrounded by a hard-money currency.

During this debate the existence of the two great political parties came in question. Mr. DELAHAY made the assertion that the Banking System helped kill the Whig Party whereupon Judge WAKEFIELD contended that the Party was not dead, but had been resurrected of late, and that the Democratic Party was just taking possession of the old second-hand traps. Generally speaking, however, there is a good degree of harmony characterizing the doings of the body. Each member seems to feel that the common cause should be endangered by no side issues, and hence each one is ready to bring his offerings of prejudice and affection and lay it on the altar of the common good, a sacrifice to the divinity of patriotism.

EVENING SESSION.

Gen. SCHUYLER, Judge WAKEFIELD, W. Y. ROBERTS, Esq., and Dr. ROBINSON, made able speeches this evening on the immediate-organization question. The difference between the two divisions on this subject is this: While one part of the Convention maintain that we have the right to go at once to work as a sovereign State, independent of the action of Congress, and hence urge an election just as soon as the people ratify the Constitution, the more conservative part dissuade any such action, and advise a plan by which no session of the Assembly shall be had until Congress shall have full time to act upon our application, either by withdrawing the Territorial Government, or by admitting the State. The Committee rose at a late hour, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow evening.

FRIDAY, Nov. 2.

YOUNG AMERICA.

The report on the legislative branch of the Constitution has occupied the Convention to-day, and nothing of special interest occurred in its discussion, except that old fogyism made its appearance and received a severe castigation at the hands of Young America. This was decidedly amusing. The old members all declared themselves *fast* men, and did not wish to be understood as opposing, in the least, the idea that Kansas should be a *fast* State. They evidently had an eye to the loaves and fishes and to the influence of Young America in the distribution of office.

SLAVERY.

In the evening, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. DELAHAY enunciated his plan for leaving the Constitution silent on the Slavery question, making a provision for letting the people vote after we are admitted whether Slavery shall exist in Kansas or not. He contended that we should meet with far less opposition in Congress in our application for admission, and that we thus should be carrying out the Squatter principle. But this plan can receive no support from the Free-State Party, nor from the overwhelming majority of the Convention, as the report from the Committee on a Bill of Rights indicates, which was reported the next morning, declaring that there should be no Slavery or involuntary servitude in Kansas. M. DELAHAY is an Administration Democrat, and Editor of the Leavenworth *Register*, and he seems particularly anxious to so shape the Constitution as to keep this "peculiar institution" in abeyance till we are received.

During the discussion it was maintained that, if we go on before Congress acts, and undertake to enforce our laws, that will be an act of treason and punishable as such. Further consideration of this perplexing question was deferred till Tuesday next.

SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

Reports from the Committees on the judiciary and on local officers were submitted, and a Committee appointed to draw up a memorial to be presented to Congress with the Constitution, laying before that body the causes which compelled the people to frame it, &c. This brings me to the end of another week in noticing the doings of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas. It has been in session two weeks, and probably cannot get through short of two weeks more. This is a short time to frame the organic law for a State; but perhaps just as perfect an instrument will be drawn up as if six months should be consumed in the work. E.

TOPEKA, K. T., Monday, Nov. 5, 1855.

QUESTIONS BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

There are three important questions now before the Convention, and they are these, and I have alluded to two of them before. One is the Resolution of Mr. DELAHAY, indorsing the principle of *non-intervention by Congress* in the local affairs of Kansas. Another is the question of *immediate organization as a State.* And still another, which is the plan to *leave the Slavery clause out of the Constitution, and call on the people to vote yea or nay on the subject*, after we are admitted.

There is the deepest interest felt throughout the Territory so far as I can learn in the settlement of these three questions. The parties in the Convention stand as follows on these several subjects:

The Democrats are divided on the first above named, while the Free Soilers and Whigs are united against it.

To the second, those Democrats who favor the first Resolution are arrayed in opposition, and the Free-Soilers are divided upon it.

But in regard to the third question there are but few members who support it, yet these few are strong men in debate and will resort to all the artifices of demagogues to get it through the House.

The Reports on Education, Jurisprudence and Apportionment passed the Committee of the Whole. The distinction between Law and Equity is abolished, and liberal provisions made for educational purposes. Mr. KLOTZ, of Pawnee, moved a resolution providing for the Convention to adjourn to the 4th of March next, when it should meet and determine the day for an election and the meeting of the Assembly under the Constitution, and he supported the same in an able speech.

NON-INTERVENTION.

The evening session is being occupied in a most exciting and earnest debate on the Non-Intervention resolutions of Mr. DELAHAY. It will be seen, by reference to one of my former communications, that the original resolution made mention of the Kansas bill, and recommended a strict observance of its principles. But the resolution reported by the Special Committee, to whom the former was referred, is somewhat modified, and reads as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention approve the principles of Squatter Sovereignty and Non-Intervention by the people of the States, as well as by Congress, in the local affairs of Territories and States.

It is readily observed that this resolution contains the gist of the original one, and as such it is, while I write, most zealously being opposed by the Free Soilers and a portion of the Democrats. Two speeches have this evening been made in favor of it, and Mr. SCHUYLER, formerly from New-York, is while I am writing, making the second speech against it.

The following resolution was offered as an amendment, but ruled out of order by the Chair. It indicates the view taken of Mr. DELAHAY's by those on the opposition. It was moved to strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert—

That this Convention does not consider its legitimate business to be to make Presidents or to build up this or that political party, but to frame a Constitution for the people of Kansas; and we hereby stamp with disapprobation any attempt of any person to introduce matters foreign to the business of this Convention.

EXCLUSION OF FREE NEGROES.

TOPEKA, K. T., Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855.

The following report has been under discussion to-day;

The Standing Committee on miscellaneous business reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is made the duty of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory, to cause to be issued to the people of Kansas a proclamation, submitting to the electors, for their approval or disapproval, the question of the passage of stringent laws by the first Legislature for *the exclusion of free negroes from this State.* The question to be submitted in the following form: "Exclusion of negroes and mulattoes, aye or no, and if a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of said laws, then the said vote shall operate as instructions to the first Legislature upon said question.

This subject is one of great interest to the Free-State Party, and this report will serve as a good index of the public sentiment of a large majority of the Convention in the premises. The report was adopted, after throwing the question into a direct form. The party is well satisfied with this disposition of the matter, and in some such form it will be brought before the people. One thing is certain: it will find no place in the Constitution, and that is the main thing contended for by the Free-Soil wing of the Party.

STATE CAPITAL.

This morning a resolution was offered limiting the time of adjournment, when Mr. DODGE's resolution came up for consideration. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the first Legislature be required to locate a permanent seat of government on unoccupied land, and the proceeds of the sales of said land be applied to the erection of State buildings and for school purposes.

The question of the permanent seat of government will not occupy the attention of this Convention as a matter of course, and this resolution will be laid aside, probably, without much debate, but the temporary seat of government will claim no little share of public interest. And there is a strong probability now that Lawrence will be the temporary seat of government, at any rate. This is the prospect of affairs to-day. I may add that Mr. D.'s resolution was voted down.

TUESDAY EVENING, 6½ o'clock.

IMMEDIATE ORGANIZATION.

The debate is again resumed on the resolution for immediate organization. Judge WAKEFIELD again spoke in support of it, and urged an election on the 1st of January and a session of the General Assembly about the 1st of March. Mr. HOLLIDAY followed in a lengthy speech in support also. Col. LANE ditto. Mr. PARROTT, of Leavenworth, submitted a preamble setting forth the principles on which the resolution was based. He did this not because he indorsed it, but to compel the supporters of the resolution to show their colors. The preamble reads thus: "Whereas, it is the sense of this Convention that a territorial form of government is both unconstitutional and without any authority of law—that the people have a right to establish an independent form of government in opposition to the wishes and opinions of the General Government, therefore," &c. It will be seen at once what is the view of the subject taken by the mover, and it also shows the real difference between the two parties in the Convention on this all important subject. Mr. SMITH and Col. LANE denied assuming any such ground as that taken in the preamble.

On the rise of the Committee, letters were read from the Governors of Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Virginia, in answer to requests made for copies of the Constitutions of those States. Many of them assured us of their sympathy.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

This afternoon the following resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Resolved, That human life shall ever be held inviolate; the true object of punishment being, in addition to the security of society, to reform and not to exterminate mankind; that human life shall never be taken as punishment for crime; but the highest punishment inflicted for crime shall be imprisonment during life in the State Penitentiary.

No action has been taken upon it, nor has any discussion been had.

DIVORCE.

Mrs. C. J. H. NICHOLS appeared in Convention by sending in a book on *Divorce*, for its consideration, which, without *any comment*, was referred to the Committee, on making a provision in the Constitution for securing the rights of women in regard to their property and control over their children. The Convention some days since indicated no decided proclivity towards "Women's Rights," on a motion to strike out the word "male," as a qualification for voting. E.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Foreign Relations—The Organization of the House—The Speakership, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

This is Cabinet day, but no meeting has been held—a gratifying evidence that nothing important is pressing in our foreign relations.

The President is occupied in preparing his message.

The Know-Nothing leaders claim to have settled the organization of the House in their own way. It is supposed, however, that the House itself will have something to say in the matter.

Among the candidates for the Speakership now talked of are PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, and MEACHAM, of Vermont. S.

United States Senator from Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 19.

In the Missouri Legislature, on Saturday last, a resolution to go into the election of United States Senator, on the last Monday of the present month, was read twice, and, after an elaborate discussion, was finally passed.

Severe Storm on Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 19.

On Friday night and Saturday morning a severe gale from the eastward, visited this part of Lake Michigan. The schooner *Reindeer* was driven ashore about half a mile north of the piers. She has a cargo of bricks, and will probably prove a total loss. Her owners are Captain GILMORE and BENJAMIN PHELPS, of Milwaukee.

The schooner *St. Lawrence* is ashore at Grosse Point, but will probably be got off. She is owned by GEO. STEELE, of Chicago. The schooner *Wm. A. Small*, HOOKER, is also ashore just north of the pier.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Nov. 19.

At 9 o'clock last evening, as the Clerk of the Pynchon Bank was going into the Bank for the night, he was seized by two men, who had been waiting for him in the dark passage. They demanded of him where the Cashier lived, which he refused to tell, when one of them plunged a knife at his breast, which penetrated his coat, but struck a thick wallet with coin in it, which saved a wound. The Clerk then shouted murder, and the burglars fled. No clue to the would-be robbers has yet been obtained.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

The new ship *Isaac H. Boardman*, which was ashore on Whale's Back, near Portsmouth, N. H., on Saturday, got off the same evening without damage, and was towed to sea yesterday. The brig *Black Hawk*, PARKS, from New-York for Calais, put into Provincetown, last night, with loss of part of deck load.

Suicide in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 19.

E. DEBUSY, an eminent mineralogist, of North Carolina, committed suicide by cutting his throat at his hotel, in this city, this morning, on account of pecuniary embarrassments. He was the discoverer of gold in North Carolina.

Rachel in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 19.

Mme. RACHEL's *début* in this city attracted an immense and fashionable audience, and the utmost enthusiasm was evinced at her performance of "Camille," in *Les Horaces.*

Know-Nothing Celebration.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Nov. 19.

The American Party in this city are having a triumphant glorification this evening in honor of their recent State victories.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 19—A. M.

A light snow is falling here. At Bangor, one inch of snow has fallen this morning, the weather being cold. At Eastport the weather is clear and cold, and at Calais it is the same.

Dr. T. ROMEYN BECK, of Albany, died in that city on Sunday last. He was a man of eminent ability and usefulness—having been for many years actively connected with several of the most important educational and benevolent institutions of the State. He was Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University at the time of his death.

The New-York County Canvassers have reached in their canvass the returns of the Third Ward. Those of First District of the First Ward were sent back to the Inspectors for correction. The others went smoothly enough, but an affidavit was put in showing great irregularity in the proceedings of the Inspectors of the Second District of the First Ward. Probably the Canvassers will get through by Christmas. So mote it be.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

What are the Causes for a Rupture with England?

THE BARK MAURY.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special session yesterday at the Merchants' Bank, to take into consideration the seizure of the bark *Maury*, as bearing upon a possible war with Great Britain. There was a very large attendance of members. PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., the President, occupied the Chair.

Mr. PERIT, on calling the meeting to order, said that this special meeting had been called on the written request of five members of the Board, and also at the verbal request of many others. The object of the meeting was to look into the facts relating to the bark *Maury*, which was seized in October last, as was supposed, at the instigation of the British Minister or Consul. It was a few days after released on application of the owner. It appearing from the character of the owner, the equipment, and every other circumstance that had connection with her, that there was nothing on which to base suspicion. The matter would have rested there, with her release, had it not been that the last steamer brings from England intelligence, that when Mr. BUCHANAN called on Lord PALMERSTON for an explanation of the motive for sending the fleet to the West Indies, he was *furnished with a bundle of documents representing the entire case of the Maury*; and through all the papers of the United States, as of Great Britain, it has gone forth that her case has formed the principal cause of hostile sentiment. The imputation rests unfavorably on the owners of the vessel, and as much so on this community; and it is the duty of this Chamber to inquire fully into all the facts, so that that impression may be dissipated.

THE BARK MAURY.

The facts in brief seem to be these. The *Maury* was built for the China trade, upon a new model. A ship of the same make had previously been built by the same owner,—had been dispatched and had returned. Nothing in construction or equipment had justified the least suspicion. It was the most causeless seizure ever made, resulting in much injury to the owner of the vessel, and leaving an unjust imputation on the commercial community. The subject is before you, gentlemen of the Board, (said Mr. P.,) to do what pleases you in relation to it.

Mr. MOSES GRINNELL followed. I rise, said he, for the purpose of offering the following

RESOLUTION:

Whereas, It appears from information derived from reliable sources, that the representation made by the British Government respecting the bark *Maury*, which was seized at this port in October last, on suspicion of being fitted out as a privateer, to cruise under the Russian flag, was the principal cause of ordering the fleet to the West India station, which has caused so high an excitement in England.

And whereas, It is just and proper that the respectable owner of the vessel, and this community, should be relieved from the imputation thus causelessly thrown upon them,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the facts connected with the seizure of the ship *Maury*, and to report the same at a subsequent meeting of the Board.

Mr. President, said Mr. G., in offering this resolution I ask it as an especial favor that I be not named as Chairman of the Committee. I am, however, ready to work with any one.

Mr. JAMES LEE—I should like to know what are the facts that have so far been elicited. I should like to know what there is before the Chamber at present on this subject.

Mr. GRINNELL resumed—There can't be any question as to the facts, nor that the course adopted by the Consul was unjust, censurable and unwarranted. The object of this resolution is to appoint a Committee of say ten, that they may obtain a full knowledge of all the facts, and that on reporting they may show that the merchants of the City of New-York are not participants in arranging and carrying out any system of privateering from this port. The object now is to get at all the facts of the seizure,—to obtain a knowledge of the basis on which the Consul acted, and indeed everything connected with the matter.

Mr. LEE—The only thing I have in view, is that before we make any movement, which would be generally known to the public, we should explain that we have good grounds for action. I think we should have the facts laid before this meeting as far as is possible, and then we can take action on them.

Mr. PERIT—The reason assigned here is to clear the merchants of New-York from suspicion of privateering.

Mr. WILLIAM STEVENS said there was enough before the Chamber, and before the community, to warrant the investigation which is here proposed. But I think that your resolution does not cover the whole ground. We know that the ship was not fitted out for privateering purposes, and yet it is believed that she was, by many, to the injury of the fair fame of the house. There might have been with strangers some grounds for a suspicion that it was so intended, but we know that the house would not be engaged in such a proceeding. There is no reason in the world why this community should so long remain subject to this imputation. We should not have permitted it for twenty-four hours. But there may be representations to show why the British Government or representative acted as he did; if there are not, it is our duty to find out, for then they have subjected themselves to severe censure. I want to know when that explanation took place in our Courts, why the proper documents and evidences did not go to Britain by the steamer following? Why was the British nation left to think so badly of us? I do not wish to denounce any one, but I think that this Chamber should get at all the facts, and then do whatever may be regarded as right in the premises.

Mr. LEE—I want it to be understood that I do not go against the resolution, I only wanted that the public should be put into full possession of all the facts before we take our action.

Mr. STEVENS—Well, let us get at the facts.

Mr. LEE—As I understand it, a French officer called on the British Consul and represented that he had understood that the vessel was being so fitted out.

Mr. PERIT—When this vessel was seized the owner felt much aggrieved, and would at that time have asked of the Chamber to investigate the matter, had not the seizure been withdrawn. There it would have ended if it had not have been for the presentation of the documents to Mr. BUCHANAN at London.

Mr. GRINNELL—I have taken some trouble to get at these facts, and have heard the story of the British Consul and of the District Attorney. I think that this Chamber should take some action; and when it is taken I have no doubt but that it will be satisfactory,—at least we shall have done our duty as members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Several amendments were offered to the resolution as above.

Mr. LEE stated that he had received a letter from a friend in England, who had mentioned that a correspondent in Glasgow had received a communication from a member of the Government, advising him to withdraw his property from the United States.

The resolution then passed, with an alteration making the preamble to read that this is "*one of the principal causes*," &c., instead of "*the principal cause*."

It was then decided that the Committee should consist of ten members, to be selected by the Chair. The Chairman thereupon appointed the following

COMMITTEE:

Messrs. Moses H. Grinnell, George Griswold, Charles H. Marshall, John A. Stevens, Thomas Tileston, R. C. Goodhue, Royal Phelps, James Lee, Stewart Brown and E. D. Morgan.

The Board then adjourned.

A Note from John Van Buren on the Election.

To the Editors of the Albany Atlas:

GENTS.—As I anticipated, a systematic effort is now making to establish the fact that the Democrats of the State of New-York were defeated at the late election through some act of omission or commission of mine. *To this I do not object*, but I desire the Democrats of the State to understand who are the parties engaged in it, and I shall take my own time and way of meeting it. You have copied with silent approval two assaults of this kind, one from the Rochester *Union*, and the other from the Ulster *Republican*. Both are founded on my letter to the Washington *Union*, which you republished with high encomiums at the time it appeared. The Washington *Union* and the New-York *Day Book* are also engaged in this effort.

Will you do me the favor to publish this note? Also allow me to add that the *Day Book* (lately shrunk one-half in size under the withering approval of the Washington *Union*) earns a scanty subsistence at the New-York Custom-House, and the editor of the Ulster *Republican* is closely affiliated with the same institution. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1855. J. VAN BUREN.

THE [illegible]

TRIAL OF JUDGE STUART.

[illegible] M. Connolly Con[illegible]—[illegible] Closed—Evidence [illegible].

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Monday. [illegible] Judge Roosevelt.

The Court opened this morning at 10 A. M. [illegible]. The room was crowded [illegible] and so great was the attendance which interest or curiosity had brought together, that [illegible] the doors was rendered almost impassable by the crowds of applicants clamorously urgent and eager for admission.

After the Court had been formally opened, and the [illegible] called over, the counsel for the defence [illegible] how long the Court proposed to sit during the [illegible] of the trial. The Judge stated that the hours [illegible] would be from 10 until 1 P. M. and [illegible] until 6 or 6½ in the evening. This [illegible] the wishes of all parties, and was [illegible] accordingly.

[illegible]

Mrs. Margaret M. Connolly was again called on the stand, and her cross-examination by Mr. Brady [illegible].

Mr. Brady—There are two or three questions [illegible] to ask you. I think you told me that you did not know Elizabeth Cox? A.—No, Sir, I did [illegible] you I did know her.

Q.—[illegible] Burtis? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—[illegible] have you known her? A.—I cannot state [illegible].

Q.—[illegible]? A.—Well, I could not state the [illegible].

Q.—[illegible]? A.—I could not say; I [illegible] time.

Q.—[illegible] five years? A.—I could not tell as to the [illegible].

Q.—[illegible] two? A.—It is over two years; I cannot say [illegible] as much as five.

Q.—[illegible] name when you first knew her? A.—When I first knew her she was Mrs. Cox; I was not acquainted with her husband; about a year after I became first acquainted with her I knew her as Mrs. Burtis; she visited me as Mrs. Burtis.

Q.—And she visited you as Mrs. Cox? A.—When she was known as Mrs. Cox she called upon me; but it could not be called exactly a visit.

Q.—Do you know what kind of life she leads? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know what a panel thief is? A.—I do not know.

Q.—You certainly know what a panel thief is? A.—I do not [illegible] know what it is.

Q.—You have heard sometime, I suppose, of a kind of stealing which is practiced by a woman going out on the street, inducing a man to go to her house, and there having some person to enter the room he occupies, by [illegible] and rob him? A.—I do not recollect of ever hearing it; if this Lizzy Cox ever did that I did not know it to my recollection.

Q.—Did you know a man named Daniel Wilson? A.—I do not—not to my recollection.

Q.—Did you know a man called "Dutch Dan?" A.—I do not, to my recollection.

Q.—Do you know a girl called Julia Wilson? A.—I do not know a girl called Julia Wilson; I do not recollect that she ever lived with me at the corner of Grand and Laurens streets; I do not remember that this "Dutch Dan" ever paid her board to me; there were so many boarders I cannot recollect; I cannot remember that "Dutch Dan" was a hotel thief; I do not remember a man from Troy who called at my house; I did not try to remember; I do not remember him by any present he ever made me; I did not know a man named John Hawkins.

Q.—Did you ever know of his being brought to your house by an officer? A.—No; I did not know him by that name.

Q.—What was his name? A.—Williams.

Q.—And if you did not know him by that name, how did you know he was the person I asked about? A.—I know, because there was but one person to whom you could have referred; his name is Johnny Williams; I do not know what his business was; I had a very short acquaintance with him; Hopkins was the officer who brought him to my house; Williams escaped from the officer in my house; I do not know how he got out; he and the officer were not sitting with me in my parlor; I saw them both in the hall; I recollect him starting to go down to the front basement, and the officer with him; then the officer (Hopkins) came back and charged me; I was not, by accident, between the officer and Johnny, so as to prevent the officer from following him; I saw them both go down stairs, and have no recollection that I was in the officer's way; I never saw him (Williams) afterwards; the officer came back and arrested me.

Q.—That was for aiding Hawkins to escape? A.—I do not know that it was exactly for that; the officer was angry for having lost his prisoner, and tried to [illegible] me for his negligence; I know William [illegible]; I don't know whether he is living or dead; I never knew him to be in any business except as clerk in a [illegible] office; I cannot state when that was; I [illegible] the exact time; I think it was the [illegible] Line; he called at my house occasionally; I never heard of his breaking open a trunk on board one of the Cunard steamers; to my recollection I do not recollect hearing of his conviction [illegible] the Police searched my house for Mr. Burtis in 1849; I lived at that time at the corner of Grand and Laurens; they did not find him; Norris, I believe, was the name of the officer who made the search.

Q.—Do you know that Tom Jackson was drowned at sea? A.—I do not know personally; I was not present.

Q.—But you heard of his going to sea about '52 or '53? A.—I don't recollect now; I don't recollect hearing that Tom Jackson and Fish started for Kingston, Jamaica; I don't mind now.

Q.—Did you not hear that they both sailed for Kingston, and that the vessel was wrecked, and that Tom Jackson was drowned and Fish saved? A.—I don't remember to have heard it; I might have heard it, but it has left my memory.

Q.—You and Jackson were on good terms? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Well, you lived with him? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—You lived with him or he with you till he went to sea? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—And you don't remember ever hearing of his fate? A.—I don't now recollect.

Q.—Do you know where Connolly was at that time? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you not go into mourning after you heard that Jackson was drowned? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Didn't you tell people you went into mourning for your husband? A.—I don't remember that I did.

Q.—Did you know that Connolly was in the State Prison at that time? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Well, no matter now whether Jackson was drowned or not; did you not hear of his death? A.—Yes, I heard of his death.

Q.—How long after you heard of his death did you see Connolly? A.—I cannot state the exact time.

Q.—Was Connolly living with you at the time you bought this house in Broome-street? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who searched the title? A.—I employed Mr. Smith to search it.

Q.—Did Connolly go with you to employ Mr. Smith to search the title? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—You afterwards had some trouble with the tenant; you wanted to put him out? A.—I did not put any tenant out; I had to sue him for rent.

Q.—Who was your lawyer—Mr. Smith? A.—I think it was Mr. Grey.

Q.—That was Mr. Smith's partner? A.—I did not know he was.

Q.—Well, he was in the same office? A.—Yes.

Q.—When Connolly was arrested for this robbery in the New-York Hotel, did Mr. Smith propose to become bail for him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever propose to you to get him bailed if you would assign to him the title of this house you bought? A.—I don't remember his making that proposition.

Q.—Or anything like it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or any proposition in regard to procuring bail for Connolly? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—I want to ask you who was the first person to whom you ever said that you had given money to Stuart, in connection with this case of Connolly?

Witness—I don't understand your question.

(Question repeated.)

A.—Mrs. Edgar, Sir; I showed her my bank book.

Q.—Who was the next? A.—My husband.

Q.—Who was the next? A.—Mrs. Edgar's husband.

Q.—Who was the next? A.—I don't recollect whether I told it to any other person except them until I told Mr. Hall, after I came from Boston.

Q.—Did you tell it to Mr. Hall before you went into the Grand Jury room? A.—I don't recollect, but I think I told him the night I went to his house, after coming from Boston.

Q.—Since you were here on Friday did anybody read to you what evidence you gave in the Grand Jury Room? A.—Nobody read it to me; I took particular pains myself to read it over after you telling me.

Q.—You read it yourself?

Mr. Cutting rose and explained that the witness referred to her testimony, as elicited on the trial.

Mr. Brady repeated his question.

Witness—I did not read my testimony before the Grand Jury; nobody has shown it to me, nor read it to me; I have not talked about it with anybody in the world since Friday last, when I was [illegible] about it here; I have not written anything [illegible] about it, nor have had it written down; you (Mr. Brady) are the last person with whom I talked on the subject.

Q.—When you told us about Judge Stuart returning you $100, in the month of August, you told us he said to you that he would give you the whole $[illegible] back, and that he would pay you $100 a month until it was paid up; you said, however, that he gave you $100 to operate on Carr; how was that? A.—I told him I had no money; he gave me that money and said, "You will have to give this Carr something;" but he did not state any particular amount, and when I saw Carr I told him.

Q.—I ask you if you did not tell me that $100 was given you to operate on Carr? A.—I did.

Q.—What led you to read over your testimony here so carefully as you say? A.—I read it over so as to give you a direct answer [illegible] you asked me about it so particularly [illegible]

Q.—Do you find anything in it that you want to answer that you declined to answer? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see anything in it you wish to correct? A.—No.

Q.—Where did you read it? A.—I read the statement of the trial in the Sunday papers, and the Sunday Herald.

Counsel—But it was not in the Sunday Herald.

Witness—I read it in the Times and Herald on Saturday.

Q.—Do you want to correct a word in the report in either of these papers? A.—I don't think I do.

Counsel—That shows they are good reports. Did Judge Stuart assign any other reason for returning that last $100 than what you have already stated? A.—When I told him that I had seen Hall—

Counsel interrupted the witness and demanded an explicit answer.

Witness—You would not let me tell the rest.

Counsel again asked the question.

Witness—At the time he gave the first money he assigned no other reason; if he said anything else, it was not when he gave me that money.

Q.—At the time when you gave either of those payments of $100 each, did he assign any reason but what you have stated? A.—Don't exactly recollect.

Q.—Did you ever say to anybody that Judge Stuart handed you $100 saying that Mr. Hall did not want to be too hard on you? A.—Don't remember.

Q.—Do you not remember saying that before the Grand Jury? A.—I do not remember; I remember that Judge Stuart said Mr. Smith was so embittered against him in this case that Mr. Hall could not do as he would like to; and that what had been done for me should be done as an act of charity.

Q.—Did you swear in the Grand Jury room that when Stuart gave you $100, or any other sum of money, he said to you that Mr. Hall did not want to be too hard on you? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Or any such thing? A.—I might, but I do not recollect; I may have said something about it, but I don't recollect what I said when I came to that point.

Q.—Did Stuart ever tell you so? A.—I don't recollect now.

Q.—Did you ever say to A. Oakey Hall that Stuart told you he (Hall) had got some of the money? A.—No; I never said that he (Mr. Hall) had got any of the money, but I said he (Stuart) had made use of his name, and I suspected, from the conversation, that Mr. Hall had got some of it.

Q.—Didn't you tell Mr. Hall just what I say; didn't you tell Mr. Hall that the first time Stuart ever talked to you about the money he told you that part of it was for Mr. Hall? A.—Stuart never mentioned the name.

Q.—Did you not tell Mr. Hall that Stuart told you he had got some of the money? A.—I told him that from the conversation between us I expected it.

Mr. Brady repeated his question.

Witness—I do not remember.

Q.—Did you ever say in the Grand Jury room or out of it, that when Mr. Stuart handed you the money back he said Mr. Hall did not want to be too hard upon you? A.—Mr. Stuart said to me—

Counsel—I am not asking you what Stuart said; I am asking you what you said. You understand me very well.

Witness—I do not understand you.

The question was repeated.

Witness—I do not remember.

Q.—When was it that you first pretended to Judge Stuart that you were living at that house in Harrison-street? A.—I cannot state exactly the time; I transacted no business of importance at that time.

Q.—Was it about a year ago. A.—I cannot state the exact time.

Q.—Now, on March 27th, 1854, you gave up housekeeping; how long after that was it? A.—I saw him at Jefferson Market, and I told him I was going to hire out the house furnished, and that I would stop at my sister's; it was during the Summer of '54 that I told him I was stopping at my sister's.

Q.—Then it was not true what you told him? A.—I was not living there then; I was living at 159 Greenwich-st., with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar, the same as has been mentioned.

Q.—At that time you gave out that you had given up house-keeping, and that you intended to lead a respectable life? A.—I said I had given up housekeeping, and I never would go back to that house again.

Q.—And that you intended to lead a virtuous life? A.—I intended never to take up a boarding-house again.

Q.—And that you were going to lead a respectable life? A.—I do not remember.

Counsel—I may be mistaken as to the precise expression. Did you tell him that you intended to reform? A.—I do not remember that I told that to Judge Stuart particularly. I never intended to take up house-keeping again.

Q.—And your intention to reform extended only to the intention not to take up house-keeping again? A.—I intended to give up house-keeping and live as other people do.

Q.—Do you know a man named Edgerton? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where was he when you last saw him? A.—I think it was in Providence.

Q.—When were you in Providence last? A.—I do not recollect the exact time.

Q.—About when? A.—I never was there but once, and that was in the vicinity of two years and a-half ago.

Q.—You are sure you have never been in Providence during this last year? A.—I am sure of that; I was there but once; I have passed through it different times in the cars, but never stopped in it but once; I don't know whether Egerton is married or not; I do not know what his business is; I don't recollect who introduced him to me.

Q.—Did he ever stay at your house? A.—He never boarded there.

Q.—Did you ever stop in his house? A.—I called on him when in Providence.

Q.—Did you ever stay in his house a week at a time? A.—I never did; I stopped there for two nights.

Q.—And although you stopped there two nights, you do not know whether he has a wife or not? A.—I do not.

Q.—Was there a woman in the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there another woman besides you? (A long pause ensued.)

Q.—You don't want to tell? (No answer.)

Q.—Have you seen him within a month? A.—Not to my knowledge, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear anybody say he was a thief? A.—I never did.

Q.—Have you and Connolly, or has either of you, been at Egerton's place,—stopping there within the last two months? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where Egerton is now? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you went to Recorder Smith's office, from what house did you go? Moore's was it? Were you not living in the house of a Tom Moore? A.—No, Sir; I was there on business.

Q.—What is his name? A.—William Moore.

Q.—I mean the time you went to the Recorder's office.

Witness—I understand you, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever stop there? A.—I never stopped a night in his house; I was not there when I was subpœnaed to appear on this trial.

Q.—Whose house is that at the corner of Watt and Varick? A.—I have just told you.

Q.—Mr. Moore's? A.—Yes Sir; I was going there on business and Burtis came up to me before I went to the Recorder's office.

Q.—Did Burtis meet you there by accident? A.—He had been at my sister's and came after me; I do not remember whether I was living in No. 47 Lispenard-st. or in Harrison-street; I think it was Harrison; yes, it was Harrison; I now live in Harrison.

Q.—What was your last residence in Boston? A.—That I cannot tell.

Counsel—But you must tell it.

Witness—I won't tell it.

Counsel—I ask the Court to compel you.

The Court—What is your objection, Mrs. Connolly?

Witness—I do not wish to explain where I live and thus expose myself to the contempt of my neighbors. I cannot do it.

Q.—By what name did you go in Boston? A.—I decline answering.

Mr. Brady—(To the Court)—I insist that she answer both these questions.

Mr. Cutting rose and said he had submitted with most exemplary patience to this cross-examination, and had not only sat by while the counsel was propounding his own questions, but had sat by while other persons—persons in office, too—suggested questions to be put to the witness.

Mr. Brady got up and denied most solemnly that he had received the slightest suggestion of any sort from any person.

Mr. Cutting—You have not heard them.

Mr. Brady—We should be obliged for the name of the person, if such person there be.

Mr. Cutting said he would not only give the name, but he would put the individual on the stand, and see what he knew of the case.

The prosecuting Counsel proceeded to argue against the project of allowing these questions on collateral points, and asked was there no staying hand to prevent this woman from being forced to destroy all chance of ever regaining an honest and respectable position in society by blasting herself in the eyes of those amongst whom she now endeavored to retrieve her character?

Mr. Brady said he proposed, if she answered his questions, to show that she now leads an exactly opposite life to that which she now pretends.

The Court—Do you still object, Mrs. Connolly?

Witness—When we went there we did not go by my own name of Connolly for fear of my husband's arrest; we went under another name, and we have formed acquaintances under that other name.

Mr. Brady—Under what name did you hire the house you had in Philadelphia?

A.—I hired the house and gave the landlord the name of Conway; he made a mistake and in doing so gave me my proper name, Connolly, and I did not correct him.

Q.—What is the name of your landlord in Boston? A.—I did not hire the house.

Q.—Who hired it? A.—My husband.

Q.—Who occupies it now? A.—My eldest sister; she is alone; Connolly is here; he may have told me the name of the landlord, but I do not recollect; I think he got a lease of the house for two years; I did not read the lease to see the name.

Q.—Did not your husband hire those premises in his own name? A.—He told me not.

Mr. Brady now insisted that the witness should answer his questions as to where she lives and by what name she goes in Boston. She still refused.

Q.—Do you know the Chief of Police in Boston? A.—No, Sir.

The Court in ruling on the point, said it seemed that the witness should answer, but at the same time she was not legally bound to answer all questions of this kind.

Mr. Brady—If the law will allow us to prove the number of that house, I will prove that it is occupied by a panel thief.

The Court considered the point as already decided. He (the Judge) would recommend the witness to answer, but did not recognize any power in the Court to compel her to answer.

Mr. Stoughton excepted.

A Juror—Would the witness answer as to the street or locality in Boston?

Witness—Boston is different from New-York; where one lives in a street, there they are known to all the rest of the residents in it. I would not like to tell the street; it is near the State House.

Mr. Brady—In the month of October last, were you in company with Mrs. Burtis and Lydia Van Tassel in this City?

Witness—Well, I called on Mrs. Burtis.

Mr. Brady—You must answer yes or no.

Witness—I cannot answer that way.

The Court—Certainly she has a right to explain how she was in company.

Mr. Brady—She has no right to do anything but answer my question.

The Court thought that might be a matter of opinion.

Mr. Brady—Did you see Lydia Van Tassel in the month of October last? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Where? A.—At her house.

Q.—Was Mrs. Burtis there? A.—Mrs. Burtis went there on business.

Q.—Was Mrs. Burtis there when Lydia Van Tassel was there?

Witness—I can't answer your question unless you take my statement in explanation.

Q.—Were you present when either Mrs. Burtis or Lydia Van Tassel was arrested for stealing? A.—I do not know what they were arrested for; they did not tell me.

Q.—Were you present when either of them was arrested? A.—I was in there.

Q.—In where? A.—I was there on business.

Q.—In where? A.—I cannot answer unless you let me explain.

Counsel—I might like very much to have a long conversation with you somewhere else; but I want an answer to my question.

Witness—I was in there.

Q.—Where? A.—On the corner of Dominick and Varick streets.

Q.—Was anybody else there? A.—Some of the family was—a sister—whose name I believe is Van Tassel; they arrested Mrs. Van Tassel; the officer went away and left her there; I did not learn his name; I did not learn that she was arrested for grand larceny; two officers came in there and told Mrs. Burtis and me to go into the other room; they put us out of the one we were in, and into the other room, and locked the door on us; they afterwards came up, and Mrs. Van Tassel said something to Mrs. Burtis that I did not hear; then one of the officers stepped up to me and asked my name; I told him it was Mary M. Ascensio; that I lived in Boston, and came on here on a visit; Mrs. Burtis and the officer, and another young man who was with them, went to Charlton-street; the officers told me they wanted nothing with me; I walked away and left Lydia Van Tassel there; I did not leave town until a fortnight after that; I went immediately to No. 47 Lispenard-street, and staid there all night.

Q.—Whose place was that? A.—I just told you.

Q.—Edgar's? A.—Yes.

To a Juror.—They had removed from Greenwich to Lispenard-street; Mrs. Edgar let furnished rooms to gentlemen.

Mr. Brady—Do you know a man named Launcelot Pendleton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever known such a man in Albany? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you go to Albany after you had left your native place? A.—I went for a year and lived out at service.

Q.—Did you keep house there? A.—No, not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did Pendleton ever keep house there? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you ever live there with people who were indicted? A.—I object to answer.

Q.—Did you ever tell Stuart that you lived in Boston? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever tell him that you lived in Philadelphia? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You always told him you lived with your brother in the country? A.—Yes, Sir; when I was in the City, I told him I was living in Harrison-street with my sister, and in Greenwich-street with a respectable family; they were respectable so far as I know.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. CUTTING.

Mr. Cutting said he would explain the reason of his intimation to the Court that certain questions were being suggested by persons in Court who seemed to know something of the case, but who had no business with it. James Clark, he said, was the person who, as the witness had testified on Friday, came and informed her of Connolly's arrest. He asked her if she knew James Clark?

Witness—I do.

Counsel—Is he now in Court? if so, point him out.

Witness—That is James Clark, [pointing to a tall fellow with close cut hair sitting behind the defendant,] that person who sits near Judge Stuart, and who handed papers to him.

Q.—*That is James Clark who sits next to Judge Stuart?* [Clark got up on his feet with great *sang froid.*]

Witness—Yes, Sir; that is the person who came that night and told me of Connolly's arrest; I heard James Clark say he was in Company with Connolly in the New-York Hotel, when Conolly made this burglary; he told me so himself, and that he made his escape; [sensation and laughter;] he told me also that Stuart and he were intimate.

Counsel—Explain how you came to be present at the arrest of Van Tassel and Burtis.

Witness—Mr. Burtis had gone to Boston before that and she expected a letter from him. I went down town to hear from him, for I did not know but he had word for me from my sister, and I went there to hear about him.

Counsel—You were asked what you said before the Grand Jury about Stuart's remark to you in giving you $100; and you were going on to explain what Stuart did say, when you were prevented. Make your explanation now.

Witness—He made use of Mr. Hall's name in the conversation in such a place that I could not help thinking Mr. Hall was to have some of this money.

Counsel—At the time you were asked whether you knew Jim Gallagher, alias Captain Greene, Little Tom, and a large number of persons of that class, did you observe whether Clark was prompting Stuart? A.—I saw him pass papers at the time to him.

Q.—I will ask you now, whether since you have been in Boston, you have kept a boarding-house there? A.—No, Sir; no one ever visited me except my eldest sister, my husband, and myself.

Q.—Was Burtis ever there? A.—Yes; I made a mistake; Mr. and Mrs. Burtis both called, and I came on with them to New-York.

Q.—If you can state, or are willing to sacrifice enough to state, in what street you are living in Boston, I should be much satisfied.

Witness—If I were to tell you, the people in the street would know us from our having removed there lately.

Here Clark got up and offered Mr. Cutting a slip of paper, on which he had written something.

Mr. Cutting—I can't take your papers; you must hand them to the Court, or to the other side.

Mr. Clark sat down crestfallen.

The Judge strongly recommended the witness to answer Mr. Brady's questions as to her name and residence in Boston. She persisted, however, in her refusal, and Mr. Cutting, with great vehemence, protested that rather than blast her hopes of regaining an honest name and reputation, he would suffer the guilty to go unpunished, and might his tongue be palsied if he attempted farther to induce her to violate that secrecy on which depended the success of her determination and efforts to lead a virtuous life in the future.

Mr. Brady thought this display of histrionics might be characterized as a spasm. He knew that this woman was making a hypocritical pretence, and all that he wanted was the opportunity to prove it.

Mr. Cutting proceeded to ask the witness whether the minutes of her evidence before the Grand Jury were ever read to her?

She replied in the negative.

Q.—No such evidence was read over to you, and you swore to none? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has the prosecuting officer talked to you in this case, since Friday morning? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen my face from the adjournment of the Court on Friday, until to-day?

Mr. Cutting—I am now through with you, Mrs. Connolly. It is necessary that I should know where to find you, in case your attendance be again required.

Witness—I will be found at Harrison-street, Sir.

The witness was retiring, when

Mr. Cutting called her back, and asked for her pass-book.

Mr. Brady protested against these performances, and Mrs. Connolly, having handed up her pass-book to the prosecuting counsel, withdrew.

THE MARRIAGE PROVED.

Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was the next witness called. He proved from the parish register of All Saints, Philadelphia, that he married William Peter Connolly to Margaret Mary Murphy on the 29th April, 1853; he proved the indorsement on the back of the marriage certificate and the signature to it to be his, and testified that he had also a private memorandum of the date; the word "May" in the certificate was in witness' handwriting; the alteration to "April" was correct; but he was almost certain the alteration was not in his handwriting; had no positive recollection of the transaction; saw last witness on stand, but being near-sighted and at a distance, could not recognize her as the woman he married.

On cross-examination by Mr. Brady, the witness testified that he had no recollection of ever altering a certificate on the night it was given, and no specific recollection of altering one afterwards; the ink in which the alteration was made was much darker than that in the body of the certificate.

To Mr. Cutting—He said it was barely possible that on calling for an inkstand he had had two at his service, and made the correction with the darker ink.

Q.—I ask you to compare the color of the ink on the letter "P" and the color of the ink in the alteration to "April," and state whether the difference in shade between that letter P on the indorsement is greater than the difference in the inside? A.—It [illegible].

Counsel—Look at Margaret M. Murphy on the indorsement, and "29th '53" in your parish register, and say if there be any difference. A.—I think there is very little difference in the color, unless what the difference of paper makes; the ink appears to be the same but the shade is different; in the parish register it is darker.

Mr. Cutting said to the witness that an officer would show him the last witness in the District Attorney's room, so that he might return, after seeing her, and say whether or not he recognized her.

The other side thought that unnecessary; he went however. On his return, he answered, in reply to a question of the Court, that, according to the parish register, there was no couple married before him the 29th of May, 1853.

Mr. Brady said he would trouble him, since he had gone to the District Attorney's room, to say whether he recognized the woman. The witness said she had gone before he got there.

[illegible]

Dr. Joseph E. Sabine was next sworn: His testimony was to the effect that he is connected with the New-York Hospital as its apothecary; keeps a meteorological table of weather; takes note of barometer, of thermometer, and of the way in which the wind blows three times a day, and occasionally of observations as to the condition of the weather; on the 14th February there was rain; I could not say as to the state of the weather; had no snow noted since the 9th; on 9th there was snow; 10th and 11th were clear; 12th and 13th partly clear and partly cloudy; on the 14th there was rain all night as nearly as he could guess; there was drifting snow on the 8th, and snow on the 9th; on the 15th the wind was northeast; the 15th was on Thursday.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Was not in the habit of riding in Wall-street omnibusses at that time; could not say whether the streets were so obstructed by snow and ice that those stages could not pass beyond Nassau-street.

To Mr. Cutting.—There was fog and mist most of the day on the 15th; there might have been a Scotch fog, as that is as heavy as rain; but there was no rain noted.

Mr. Cutting now informed the Court that the clerk of the Superior Court had been subpœnaed for the purpose of proving the records of judgment against S. H. Stuart, the papers of which he was about to offer in evidence; one was a judgment recorded by Joseph L. White for $314 64 damages and costs; filed 22d December, 1854; and an execution issued on that judgment and returned by the Sheriff on 28th February, 1855, with a return indorsed on it, "satisfied 22d February, 1855;" and the next was a record of a judgment recovered by Richard H. Horner and others for $141 37, filed in March 29, 1855, and this he would follow up by proof of assignments of his (the Judge's) salary in advance. These papers Mr. Cutting offered in evidence.

Mr. Brady objected. He could not see that there was any logical connection between poverty and crime. He held that the testimony was irrelevant.

Mr. Cutting stated the object of what he offered. He supposed that one of the arguments of the counsel on the other side would be that Judge Stuart, holding an office from which he derived a respectable income, would be above the reach of such a paltry bribe as that for receiving which he was now on trial. If it were shown that for small sums of about $150, he had the sheriff constantly at his heels about the time of this transaction, that might be found serviceable in throwing light on other circumstances in connection with it.

The Court ruled that as the proof of the leading fact depended on the direct testimony of one witness, whose character was not unspotted, and which certainly ought to be fortified, evidence calculated to strengthen her testimony was admissible.

Exception noted.

Mr. Brady accepted the papers without formal proof.

Mr. Cutting said he would now proceed to prove the second part of his offer, viz., the assignment by the defendant, of his salary in advance.

James Spiers was called and sworn. In reply to Mr. Cutting, he swore as follows: I am a merchant; I do not know Sidney H. Stuart; I have seen him; I never had any direct business transaction with him; I have held an assignment from him of his salary in advance; I have not it now; it was paid, and the paper was returned to Comptroller of Taxes, the person who paid his salary; it was paid in July 1, 1855; it was for $875; I got the note from Mr. Lothrop, late a Police Magistrate; the Comptroller paid me the money; the order was given to Judge Lothrop, and Judge Lothrop gave it to me; I discounted it as a note, and received the money from the Comptroller.

Mr. Brady objected to parole evidence of the paper. Judge Lothrop, he said, had been in Court and told him he expected to be called on as a witness.

Mr. Cutting said he could not have intimated that he would be called upon by the prosecution.

Mr. Brady asserted that he certainly could not mean that he was to be called upon by the defence.

Some discussion ensued as to whether the evidence of this witness was admissible.

The Court decided that all that portion of it giving parole evidence of the paper should be struck out.

Mr. Cutting then put the following question:

Q.—Did you at any time obtain any money from the Comptroller as and for the salary of Judge Stuart?

Question objected to and exception noted.

A.—I received from the Comptroller $875, which I advanced to Judge Lothrop; I received that on the 1st July, 1855; I gave a written paper up to the Comptroller which I had bought from Judge Lothrop on the 5th March.

THE PAYMENT OF THE $500 ON THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY PROVED.

Milton Arrowsmith was called to prove the payment of the $500 to Mrs. Connolly on the 15th February.

Mr. Brady said his evidence was utterly unimportant, but he would not admit the facts which the witness was to testify to; he objected to the evidence as utterly irrelevant.

The witness, in his examination, testified that he was paying teller of the Seaman's Bank for Savings; has been such since September, 1848; a person named Margaret M. Duval had and now has an account with that Bank; cannot state when she opened her account without looking at the books of the Bank; this book (Mrs. Connolly's bank passbook) is a book of original entries; the Bank debits are in the handwriting of the receiving teller; the owner's debits are in the handwriting of witness, the paying teller; the first entry of money paid is Sept. 8, 1853; the first entry of money drawn is Nov. 1, in the same year; witness would know this woman by sight; she keeps no account in the Bank, but in her name of Margaret M. Duval, which is the name she signed on the books of the Bank; on Friday witness looked at the Bank-book; she gave her name as a widow, and he thought, the widow of William M. Duval.

To a Juror—She has always had a balance in the Bank from the time of her first deposit.

Mr. Brady read from the book entries of drafts by Mrs. Connolly in the months of August, October and November of this year.

Juror—Is it customary when unmarried ladies have had money in the Bank, to change their name after being married? A.—It is sometimes done, but it is not customary.

Q.—Has she had money in any other name in your Bank? A.—Not to my knowledge.

To Mr. Cutting—If this woman should now choose to close her account and enter it in another name, she would loose the interest from the 1st July last; but the actual withdrawal of the money is the only thing which would cause the interest to be lost to the person investing; on the 15th February, as I have examined the book, I found Margaret M. Duval came in person and drew out $500 on the account marked 44,321.

James Timpson sworn and examined by Mr. Cutting.

Q.—You are Auditor of the Comptroller's Department? A.—Yes, Sir.

Counsel—Look at this order and state whose handwriting it is. A.—S. H. Stuart.

Q.—Was that order presented to the Comptroller's Department for payment, and if so, on what day? A.—I cannot recollect the day; it was presented for payment on or about the end of the quarter—the 1st of July; it is indorsed by Mr. Lothrop.

Mr. Cutting put the paper in evidence. It was an assignment of Judge Stuart's salary from 1st April to 1st July 1855.

Witness continued—The previous quarter falling due on 1st April 1855, was paid to Justice Lothrop on or about 1st April 1855; that paper was presented to the Comptroller's office, on or about the 1st of October, by Harvey Hart.

The paper referred to was one by which the Judge did thereby "sell, assign, transfer and set over to Harvey Hart, Esq., one quarter's salary, ending Aug. 30, 1855, for $875."

The remainder of this witnesses testimony was little, and of little importance. At its close, Mr. Cutting rose and announced that with it the case for the prosecution closed.

The Defence.

Mr. Brady, on the part of the defendant, would not make any formal opening. He had no intention of arguing the point, but he would, at this stage of the proceedings, submit whether any of the charges in the indictment had been proven to the satisfaction of the Court. If not, he would ask that the case be dismissed. If there was to be any lengthened argument in the case, it would be by the gentleman who should make the closing argument, and not by him. In all the material points, he claimed, the indictment had not been sustained. He had held, at an early stage of the case, and held still, that a mere understanding that an officer could be approached with promise of a bribe was not sufficient evidence for a conviction. If it were said of a person holding no office that he had guaranteed his interest in procuring a *nolle prosequi*, it could not be considered as bribery in the eye of the law, whatever moralists might think of it. There was no law which said that a man could be indicted for an attempt to aid in a completed offence. In continuance, Mr. Brady repeated that portion of the charge having reference to the indictment against Cosgrove, and claimed that it had been proved clearly that there had been no indictment found against Connolly, the person, as is alleged, the indictment against whom Judge Stuart procured a *nol. pros.* to be entered. He would, were the case his own, leave it without saying a single word and without calling a single witness. It was proved that there never was a *nol. pros.* entered against Cosgrove; that that indictment never was in existence. If the story of the woman Cosgrove was to be believed, there was no single part tending to [illegible] Judge Stuart of the crime charged in the indictment; but he was confident that the woman Cosgrove would so appear to the Jury that they would give no weight to her evidence.

Mr. Cutting in reply [illegible] that if the Judge of a Court made an agreement to set aside a case in his own Court for a sum of money, the bribery was complete as soon as the money had been received. It was not a good plea to claim that Judge Stuart did not carry out his agreement. The plea that he had cheated the person who bribed him was not good, and in no way bettered his case. Here was a case in which the Judge went to the District Attorney and procured a *nol. pros.* and returned to his Court while there sitting as Judge, which conduct he claimed was amply sufficient to convict him of the charges preferred.

The Court—It was not stated by the Court that a mere understanding was sufficient. The offence was in the receipt of money, with the understanding that it was to influence his action, that constituted the offence.

Mr. Brady claimed that what he wished to be understood as saying, was that it was no offence to be understood as expecting a bribe. But he did not wish to argue the case at present. He called on Mr. Cutting for the notes taken by the District Attorney before the Grand Jury, while the case was before that body.

Mr. Cutting had no such notes, and thought there were no such minutes in existence. He had inquired of Mr. Hall what the reference to such minutes meant, and Mr. Hall had stated to him that at the request of Mr. Brady, he had reduced to writing his general recollections of what took place in the Grand Jury room, and of what was there said by the woman Cosgrove.

Mr. Brady wished to be understood as denying altogether the truth of the statement, that the minutes of the proceedings furnished to him were given as any other than the notes of the proceedings before the Grand Jury, taken at the time of such proceedings.

Mr. Cutting would remark that this particular occurrence showed the necessity of conducting this case with that regularity which would be observed in cases far less important. Even if the minutes had been made at the time of the proceedings, they would not be admissible in Court, unless they had been submitted to the witness and obtained her approval. With regard to the character of the witness Cosgrove, he would claim that, notwithstanding the occupation of the woman Cosgrove had not been of the most respectable kind, he would claim on a trial of her character for truth and veracity, all the privileges that would be given to the highest woman of the land.

Mr. Brady—Well, if we cannot get at the minutes, we will proceed with our witnesses.

Mr. James Clark, sworn—Q.—Are you the person referred to by Mr. Cutting to-day. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You handed him a piece of paper. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you first speak to Judge Stuart? A.—Since the adjournment of the previous trial—before that I had seen him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting—Q.—You were beside the Judge yesterday. A.—Yes, Sir, I was.

Q.—Have you been indicted since the New-York Hotel affair. A.—You can find by examining the records.

Q.—I am aware of that, but want a shorter way of getting at it. A.—Yes, Sir, I have.

Q.—Did you plead guilty to a burglary? A.—No, Sir; I plead guilty on 23d of November to an indictment found against me, and served out my time.

Capt. Geo. W. Norris, sworn.—Q.—By Mr. Brady—You are a Captain of Police. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been such? A.—For near eleven years. I was in the Chief's office over nine years and a Captain some two years. I have known the woman Cosgrove for several years; I knew her first as Margaret Murphy; next as Margaret Duval; I never heard of her by any other name until this case came on.

Q.—Do you know what her general character is? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Cutting, objecting—Claimed that the question should be as to her character for truth and veracity.

The Court allowed the question as first stated and Mr. Cutting objected, and his objection was noted.

Q.—By Mr. Brady—Would you believe her under oath?

Mr. Cutting objected. It was for the Jury and not the witness to decide whether she was to be believed. It was held in Southern Courts and in England that the opinion of the witness was not admissible.

The Court allowed the question.

By Mr. Brady—Q.—Where did you first know the woman? A.—She first kept house in West Broadway, between Reade and Chambers street; that was in 1845 or 1846; the next place was on the corner of Grand and Laurens streets; the next was No. 49 Wooster-street.

Q.—Did you know Jackson? A.—I did; I heard he was drowned at sea some years ago.

Q.—Did you know Lizzy Cox? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was her character? A.—She was always looked upon as a panel thief.

Q.—What is a panel thief? A.—I can only describe it as known to the Police; a man and woman are in partnership; the woman gets a man to go with her to her room, and when he is in bed with her, her partner comes out from where he has been concealed and robs the man who is in bed.

Q.—Do you know Libby Van Tassel? A.—I know a girl who lived with Joe Van Tassel, and was called his woman.

Q.—Do you know Jack Van Tassel? A.—I did. He was considered a noted thief.

Q.—What do you know of Jackson? A.—Jackson was a noted thief, as were George Fish and Alburtis.

Q.—Did you know Jim Edgerton and Capt. Green? A.—Yes. They were known as hotel thieves.

Q.—Did you know a man named Morey? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did these thieves frequent Mrs. Duval's house? A.—I never saw them go in there; the only thief I ever saw was a man named Moore, who is now in Boston; he was in prison in Jersey about a year ago.

Q.—What was the reputation of the houses kept by this woman? A.—I only know of them as houses of prostitution, and the resort of thieves; I should call them about third and fourth class houses.

Q.—Do you know Dan Winslow? A.—I know Dutch Dan.

Q.—Did you know Julia Wilson? A.—I knew a girl at Duval's of Dutch Dan's.

Q.—Did you ever go to Mrs. Duval's for the purpose of searching her house? A.—I went to search for Alburtis, who was indicted for grand larceny, but Mrs. Duval said he had not been there.

Q.—What is now the reputation of Fish and Alburtis? A.—I don't know.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting—You say you have known Mrs. Duval; where did you know her? A.—I think she was on the corner of Laurens and Grand-streets in 1849, but I couldn't say when she left there; I was only once in the house.

Q.—How many thieves did you see there. A.—I saw one, or rather a woman kept by one.

Q.—Did you know that Judge Stuart used to go to Wooster-street? A.—I did not; I may have been in houses kept by her four times; I can't tell exactly.

Q.—Did you ever know of a complaint against her for keeping a disorderly house? A.—No.

Q.—Upon what occasion was it you heard her character for truth and veracity discussed? A.—I heard Captains Leonard, Carpenter, and others; this was about five or six years ago.

Q.—How do you arrive at the conclusion that she is not to be believed on oath? A.—From report and what I known of her; I have heard that she could now be indicted.

Q.—Who told you she could be indicted? A.—I heard from lawyer Spencer that she could be indicted for grand larceny.

Q.—You know Lizzy Cox? A.—Yes, Sir; her name now is Mrs. Burtis; I have known her five or six years.

Q.—Do you know a Mrs. Coles? A.—Yes, she is a Model Artist, at Lea's establishment; she lives in Mott-street.

Q.—Does she keep a house of assignation? A.—She keeps a house.

Q.—Do you cohabit with this woman, Coles. A.—I refuse to answer; I would be flat to answer such a question as that; if I do, I am a single man.

After some talk, Mr. Brady informed the witness that he need not answer unless he wished, and he did not.

Capt. James Leonard, sworn—How long have you been a Capt. of police. A.—Seven years; I have been in the department eleven years; of that time I was in the Chief's office some three or four years.

Q.—Do you know the woman Cosgrove. A.—I do not, except by hearing other officers speak of her.

Q.—Are you aware of her general character. A.—I am as to the house she kept; it was a place for girls, and a resort for thieves and burglars.

Q.—Have you seen Jack Van Tassel, Lizzy Cox, and the others named as reputed thieves. A.—Yes, I have arrested some of them for stealing; they are all considered thieves.

Q.—What were the reputations of Fish and Burtis? A.—They were also bad; I saw Burtis upon a very fine day; I understood that Fish kept a livery stable and a public-house in the City.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting—You say you saw Burtis within a few days. A.—Yes, in Broadway.

Q.—When asked concerning this woman's character, did you mean to be understood as speaking with reference to her character, or merely the character of her house? A.—I did not mean as to her character for truth and veracity, only the character of her house.

Capt. James A. P. Hopkins sworn—How long have you been a Captain of Police? A.—I have been a Captain four and a half years, and have known Mrs. Cosgrove five and a half years.

Q.—Are you acquainted with her character? A.—Only from report, and that is bad.

Q.—Would you believe her under oath? A.—Not where she was interested.

Q.—Were you ever in her house? A.—I arrested a man and took him to her house; while there he escaped, and I arrested her for aiding him; he went out down stairs, when she got between me and him, and before I could get at him he escaped.

Q.—Do you know the persons who have been named as reputed thieves? A.—I know most of the persons you have previously named; I knew Capt. Green and Al Burtis; they are known as thieves.

Q.—What was the character of Mrs. Duval's house? A.—It was known as a house for thieves and prostitutes.

Q.—Did you know Mrs. Duval when she kept house in Church-street? A.—I was not in her house when she kept in Church-street; I was in her house in Wooster-street; it was there I arrested her; I was only that time in her house, to my personal knowledge.

Q.—You [illegible] about Burtis escaped? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you mortified when he escaped, and then arrested her? A.—I can't say; this occurred about three years ago.

Q.—Was she ever tried on your charge? A.—I think not.

Q.—If you were mortified when you lost the man, it passed off soon didn't it? A.—I have not said I was mortified.

Q.—Did you consider the transaction smart or adroit, or were you not of the opinion that it was a bungle? A.—It was not a bungle; they were adroit; he could get out of a window and over a fence before I could, when she was in the way.

Q.—Who subpœnaed you? A.—I think Judge Stuart.

Q.—Don't you know? A.—No, Sir. I found it on my desk.

Q.—Didn't she deny having aided Burtis to escape? A.—I think she did. It was very natural she should.

Q.—What was the character of her house in Wooster-street. A.—Her house in Wooster-street was reported as a resort for thieves.

Q.—*By Mr. Brady*—From your knowledge, is it not customary for Policemen and Judges to visit such houses by way of keeping the run of the people? A.—I have never known Judges to go to such places; Policemen sometimes do—in a business way.

Justice Barney Osborne, sworn—Q.—How long have you been a Police Magistrate? A.—About fifteen years.

Q.—How long have you known the woman Cosgrove? A.—I have known her for several years.

Q.—What is her reputation? A.—She is reported as keeping a resort for bad women and thieves.

Q.—Do you know the names mentioned as reputed thieves? A.—I know most of the names you have mentioned as reputed thieves.

Q.—Do you know whether these persons frequented such places? A.—Only in so far as that the Police used to go there when in search of such characters.

Q.—Would you believe this woman under oath? A.—I would not, unless strongly corroborated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting—Is it strange to send to a house of prostitution for thieves? A.—It is not. But there are houses to which policemen would be more apt to go than others.

Q.—Were you in her house? A.—I think I was once in her house in West Broadway. I do not think I was in any other house kept by her.

Q.—Have you ever known of a charge against her for keeping a disorderly house? A.—I have been so much shifted about that I have lost sight of her during the past four or five years.

Judge Jeremiah Lothrop sworn—Q. By Mr. Brady—Judge, your name has been mentioned in connection with orders for Judge Stuart's salary. What do you know on that point. A.—Judge Stuart gave me an order for the first and second quarters of his salary; I obtained it and paid it over to him; I obtained about $800; he gave me the order because he owed me two hundred and odd dollars. He left in my hands as a loan about $400; he said he did not need it and would leave it for some time; I kept the money loaned some two or three weeks.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting—Q.—When was the salary for the first quarter payable? A.—I think April 1st; I did not get the money for his first quarter at the Comptroller's; I received the first from Mr. Spires and paid over to Judge Stuart; I think it was Feb. 1.

Q.—How was it that you got an order from Judge Stuart as early as February? A.—I wanted the money he owed me, and he accommodated me by giving an order in advance; I told him I thought I could raise the money on an order.

Q.—How much did you return? A.—I handed over to Judge Stuart about $250; I think I retained as a loan about $400 two or three weeks.

Q.—How about the reserved quarter? A.—My impression is that the Judge was on the Bench when I went in, and he asked me if I could get his salary on an order from the same party as before, and added that it would be an accommodation to him; I said I thought I could, and did get it for him; I don't remember whether he paid me anything out of it; he was building a house and I had sold him lumber, for which he was owing me; I obtained the money on the second order as a friend of Judge Stuart.

William A. Daly sworn—Q.—Do you know this Margaret Connolly? A.—I know her by the name of Mary Duval; I have also heard of Jackson; I heard he was drowned; Mrs. Duval told me so; she was in mourning for him; she said he was her husband; she was at that time at No. 49 Wooster-street.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting.—Q.—What position did you hold? A.—I was an officer until two years ago last October.

Q.—What are you doing at present? A.—I have now no business; I reside in Forty-third-street and Lexington-avenue; I live on my means.

Q.—How long have you been living on your means? A.—I have been doing nothing since I left the Police; I am living off my means; I have bought property and sold it again, and I have been doing so for two years.

Q.—You say you know this woman as Mag Duval. Did you not know her as Margaret Duval? A.—I knew her as Mag; that was what she was called by the girls in the house, and by others.

Q.—What thief did you see in the house? A.—I can't name any.

Q.—How long was it you were in the habit of going there? A.—Several years.

Q.—How many thieves did you see there? A.—None that I know by name. I was a detailed officer, serving warrants, and that was not my beat.

Q.—What year was it in that you heard Jackson was drowned? A.—I think it was in the Fall of '52. At the time Mrs. Duval and Moll Hodges and others were present. I was there on business.

Q.—Had you seen Jackson there? A.—I had seen Jackson there, and heard that he was her man, but did not know him as her husband. I had seen him before, but did not know his name was Jackson; he has been described to me, and from the description I knew that he must be the man.

Q.—Who described him to you? A.—Well, several; I can't say who; one was Mr. Clark, and there were others.

Q.—Yes, Mr. Jim Clark. Do you know Mr. Jim Clark? A.—Yes, I have known him for two or three years.

Direct resumed—Q. By Mr. Brady—Are you married? A.—I am, and have been for twenty-six years, and reside with my family.

Q.—How often did you go to Margaret Duval's house? A.—I never went there except on business; I went there when I had warrants, to see if the thieves were there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting—Q.—Did you see collections of thieves there? A.—I saw them going out and in.

Q.—You say you went with warrants. Did you ever arrest any thieves there? A.—I did not find them that I can recollect of now; I used to go with warrants for the girls, for assault and battery and such like offences.

Lawrence Austin, sworn: Q.—What is your business? A.—I have been a police officer since 1849, and I have known the woman Cosgrove since 18[illegible], as Margaret Duval; it was Mrs. Duval on the door-plate.

Q.—Was the house on your beat? A.—I was Sergeant, and had to go the rounds.

Q.—What persons have you seen going into her house. A.—I have seen all classes of persons going in there, but I did not know any of them to be thieves.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting.—Q.—How long was her house in your beat? A.—About two years.

Q.—Do you know where she went then? A.—Of my own knowledge, I do not.

Capt. Daniel Carpenter, sworn: Q.—How long have you been in the Police Department? A.—Nearly eight years.

Q.—How long have you known the woman Cosgrove? A.—Since I came into the department. She was known as Margaret Duval.

Q.—What was her reputation? A.—It was bad. She kept a very bad house.

Q.—How long did you know her as keeping a disreputable house in Church-street? A.—She lived there but a short time; I knew her again when she was on the corner of Laurence and Grand streets.

Q.—What do you know of her house. A.—From what I heard and from what I saw I should say it was the very worst kind of a house.

Q.—Have you heard of her lately. A.—No! I had lost sight of her for nearly two years.

Q.—Do you know the names of the persons called over as reputed thieves. A.—I did know most of them. They were reputed thieves.

Q.—Do you know where Edgerton is. A.—I do not know where he is at present.

Q.—Did you know Morey. A.—I knew William Morey. I saw him on Saturday, in New-York.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting.—Q.—When did you first known Mrs. Duval? A.—I first knew Mrs. Duval in '48; I can't say how long she was in Church-street; I should suppose about six months.

Q.—How often were you in her house? A.—I think once or twice; it was in my beat.

Q.—What do you know of her after she left Church-street. A.—I heard nothing of her that I recollect now until she went to the corner of Grand and Laurence streets; after she left Church-street I was there but once.

Q.—Did you know of her keeping a house anywhere else? A.—I heard that she kept in Wooster-street, but I was never there.

Q.—Who knows best who go into such houses, and what is going on in them—a policeman who is on the beat, or one who is not? A.—Generally speaking, the man on the beat.

By a Juror—These persons, whom you have called reputed thieves, have they been arrested? A.—Yes; Lizzy Van Tassel, Cherry, Jack Van Tassel, James Edgerton and Moll Hodges; those, I think, and some of the others, have been in prison; Moll Hodges is now on Blackwell's Island.

Mr. Brady now called over the list of his witnesses, who were all absent—probably in consequence of supposing there would be a formal opening. He therefore wished the case adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock, and it was so adjourned.

Hanging Politely.

The following is from the Harrisburg (Pa.) *Telegraph*:

"The *Patriot and Union* winds up a very abusive article against ourselves by saying: 'An' he played on a harp of a thousand strings—sperets of just men made perfeck.' When Andrew H[illegible] gets [illegible] he will play upon an instrument of one string, with the bridge down."

[illegible] Burial of Euclid [illegible]

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] New-Haven, Friday, Nov. 16, 1855.

The [illegible] fun in the student will find an outlet somewhere. Endeavor to repress it in one form, and it will express itself in another. Where so many are collected, so easily may be imagined invention is not idle, and various ways are found to relieve the routine of College life.

During the collegiate year, "Statement of Facts" is the first expression of this spirit, and the next is the "Burial of Euclid."

Old Euclid's ghost, though more obliging than Banquo's in the matter of going down when bidden, will not stay down, and each successive class feels it a duty to inter him with all due honors. Of late years, the manner of performing these ceremonies has been justly and severely censured as sacrilegious and profane, but it is a pleasing sign that the sentiment of College has this year succeeded in depriving it of many, if not of all, its objectionable features. The class who had the management of it are deserving of much credit for the reformation they have effected. Could a stranger have been brought to the steps of the State House, last evening, he would have been forced almost to believe that the workmen in Deacon Giles' distillery had selected the Capital of this Maine-Law State as the scene of a midnight frolic, so many grotesque characters were assembled there. Ingenuity must have been put to the rack to invent such outlandish disguises.

About 10½ o'clock the procession—made up of students from the collegiate, medical and scientific departments—formed, and marched to the Temple to the inspiring music of two drums, a fife, and some unmentionable musical instrument, which feelingly wailed forth the sorrows of "Old Dog Tray." Then the following exercises were gone through with—omitting some merely local allusions. And surely, whoever got up the programme ought to receive a suspension from his class, and be excused from attendance upon College duties until he shall have recovered from the effects of such violent mental exercises.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Music..........By Arcadian (tin) Pan.
2. Song..........By Ol Hic.

Tune—"*Gaudeamus Igitur.*"

Lachrymosis oculis,
Nenias Euclidis
Moestas omnes nunc cantemus,
Dum moerore indulgemus,
Gaudiis finitis.

Lente tolle pallium;
Vultus aspectate:
Mementote disciplinæ
Excellentis et divinæ:
Vitam cogitate.

Nos autem officia
Veteri Euclidi
Debita perficiemus:
Corpus igni consumemus
Funerum periti.

Circum rogum flebiles
Nos ardentem stemus.
Dum tristis cantus auditur,
Et moeroris vis sentitur,
Precem conspiremus.

Vacui officium
Metu faciemus
"Fortiter, fideliter,"
Bene ac "feliciter,"
Atque nos vincemus.

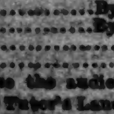
3. Music..........By Vonderwetadstun.
4. Oration..........By Cardinal Numbers.
5. Music..........By the Harp(ie)s.
6. Discourse..........By Double L. Dee.

After this discourse the audience proceeded to a locality known as "Tutor's Lane," in the following order, and the cremation was consummated:—

7. GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION.

[illegible]

Parallel o' Pipe(d)s.
Undertaker and Priest.



Children Mourners. { Ana Tommy, Theo. Delite.
Friends (in tue ceulo) of the deceased.

8. Dirge at the Funeral Pyre..........By Uno Hoo.
9. Return.

Air—"*Massa's in the cold, cold ground.*"

Through the forest there is ringing
The Soph'more's mournful song,
Round old Euclid's pyre they're singing,
Dismal as the night is long.
Where the blazing fire flashes,
Lighting all around,
There we'll leave old Euclid's ashes,
Leave them in the cold, cold ground.

Chorus.

Up in old North Middle,
Hear that mournful sound,
All the Tutors are a weeping,
Euclid's in the cold, cold ground.

When the Winter's snows were whitening
On the Earth's cold breast,
Each Tutor's long phiz brightening,
Told the coming guest.
When the vernal streams were gushing
Downward to the bay,
Bold '58 was rushing
Euclid's breath away.
Chorus—Up in old North Middle,

When the Summer breeze was sighing
Through the balmy sky,
We beheld poor Euclid dying—
'Twas his time to die—
When the Autumn leaves were falling
By the Northern wave,
Then we heard his grim ghost calling—
Begging for a grave.
Chorus—Up in old North Middle,

Euclid gained our Fresh affections—
Fresh we were and green—
Soon infernal Conic Sections
Shows his fearful mien—
O! Sophs we all shall flunk to-morrow,
Let the tear-drop flow,
We cannot now restrain our sorrow,
For Euclid's gone below.
Chorus—Up in old North Middle.
"Sunt quos colleg(e) iese juvat."

Verily, after that wicked mutilation we can almost imagine the shade of Q. HORATIUS FLACCUS, Esq., cursing the fame to which he has been condemned, and of which he was so proud of boasting. Still Euclid's ghost, ghastly and grinning, leers in occasionally upon his enemies. But he may be content to rest in his grave if he reflect upon the sweet revenge in store for him when the Biennial examination shall arrive. W.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of County Canvassers.

SIXTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers resumed their sitting this morning at 12 o'clock, according to adjournment. All the members of the Board were in attendance except Supervisor DRAKE, of the Twenty-second Ward. A large lobby were present. Upon the Board being called to order, Supervisor VOORHIS offered a resolution that the Board proceed to estimate the votes of the County as the law directs, which was carried, with a subsequent amendment by Supervisor WAKEMAN, that the Board take up first the First District of the First Ward.

FIRST WARD RETURNS.

Supervisor BROWN, of the First Ward, thereupon proceeded to read the returns of his Ward, commencing with the First District. In the returns of votes for Coroners a discrepancy of 20 votes appeared between the returns as read and that delivered to the County Clerk.

Supervisor WAKEMAN moved that the return be handed back to the Inspectors for correction.

Supervisor HERRICK said that he was surprised a return from this district should be erroneous in any respect, as the Mayor and Mr. [illegible] were there the Sunday preceding the election.

A debate arose upon the extent of the powers delegated the Inspectors to correct returns transmitted to them by the Board.

Supervisor KELLY insisted that they were empowered to make no subsequent alterations in their original returns other than to correct merely clerical errors.

Supervisor WAKEMAN contended that they could make any corrections such as the facts of the case clearly required, only, that in so doing, they should not change any decision before made by them. It was their duty to cause their canvass to be correctly stated.

The motion to send the return back prevailed.

Supervisor BROWN inquired if, by the vote passed, he should give the return in question to the Inspectors for correction as they saw fit?

Supervisor HOWARD suggested, that in all cases of sending back returns occurring during their canvass, the various Supervisors be instructed to obtain affidavits from the Inspectors, explaining how such errors were made.

The President stated that though this was left discretionary with each Supervisor, they would of course require such affidavits for the instruction of the Board and its guidance in effecting a correct final annunciation of the true vote.

Supervisor BROWN now resumed the reading of the [illegible] returns of the District, and the same, with the exception of an occasional unimportant discrepancy, were found to conform to the original deposited in the office of the County Clerk.

SECOND DISTRICT RETURNS—FIRST WARD.

Before entering upon the reading of the returns of the Second District, Supervisor ELY said he had several affidavits relative to the conduct of the canvass in that District, which he desired to read. He thereupon read the following affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.—*Francis G. Bigelow*, being duly sworn, deposes and saith as follows: That he is an elector in the City of New-York, and resides at No. 5 Morris-street, and is in the business of a boatman at Battery-place; that on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1855, after the closing of the election polls in the Second District of the First Ward, he was present at the time when the City and County ticket was being canvassed in said district; that the Chairman of the Inspectors at the said time swore in three additional Inspectors at said district, their names being as follows: —— Burke, Joseph R. Smith, a candidate for Councilman at said election in said district, and one —— Moss; that said new Inspectors then, with the assistance of one O'Neil, who was one of the original Inspectors, proceeded with the canvass, and the other two original Inspectors went to sleep; that soon after this the said O'Neil went to sleep, and one Robert C. Collins (who was not sworn in) assisted in counting and canvassing the said City and County ticket; the said Collins called off the said ticket and his count was not recounted or again examined, and the tally as made by him was duly recorded by the Clerks. And he further saith that he subsequently left said room and was gone some time. When he returned, the canvass of the City and County had been completed, and the original and regular Inspectors were at work canvassing the Charter Ticket. The said Collins was not at this time assisting, but deponent inquired of him what the result of the canvass of the City and County ticket was, when said Collins informed him that they had not added it up and he did not know, and that it had not been added up.

F. H. BIGELOW.

Sworn before me, Nov. 12, 1855.
H. C. BANKS, Com'r of Deeds.

Supervisor ELY also read two other affidavits in confirmation of the above, and the same were laid on the table.

Supervisor BROWN then read the remaining returns from his Ward, no variations of moment appearing from the corresponding returns as read by the Deputy County Clerk.

In reading the Third District returns, there was some discussion as to allowing a vote for R. C. FLAGG to be added to the poll for AZARIAH C. FLAGG. It was at length decided to count all such votes as scattering, until the final adjudication of the votes for the various candidates for whom it was alleged such scattering votes were intended.

SECOND WARD RETURNS.

The returns of the First Ward being all read, Supervisor WILLIAMSON proceeded to read the returns of the Second Ward. These compared throughout with the returns given to the County Clerk.

THIRD WARD RETURNS.

Supervisor MOSES, of the Third Ward, read the returns of the First District of his Ward, when it was moved to adjourn.

Adjourned to 12 M., Tuesday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Tombs.

ROW AMONG THE APPLEWOMEN.

Margaret Muldoon, an applewoman, whose establishment is at the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, was brought up for blacking the eye of one of her competitors in the trade named Winefred Smith. Winefred, whose eye gave striking proof of the severeness of the assault, was terribly agitated, and very particular as to the form of the oath put to her. Mrs. Muldoon desired to spake a word, and introduced a witness (her little girl,) in her own behalf.

Magistrate—Well, Mrs. Muldoon, let us hear your story.

Mrs. Muldoon—Well, ye see, yer Worship, she struck this little girl in the face, and bate her more'n once, and, as sure as God is in heaven, I never done a thing to her till this afternoon, when she bate this little *garahaullen* agin.

Magistrate—Did you not strike this woman this afternoon?

Mrs. Muldoon—Indeed'n I did, yer Worship, and a fine thump, too, under the eye. But shure, yer Worship, how could I help it, afther the usage she gave her; and, then, Sur, off she goes and gets a—a—oh, wan av those things that ketches the people, before the M. P.'s puts on the handcuffs.

Magistrate—You mean a warrant, I suppose?

Mrs. Muldoon—A we'r wanted. Yis, that's it. [Great laughter, in which all present joined except, of course, His Honor and the Reporters, who persisted in maintaining their dignity and that of their profession.]

Magistrate—If Mrs. Smith did you or your daughter any wrong, you should have complained of her, and not commit an assault.

Mrs. Muldoon was taken "below."

AN ETHER-IAL RASCAL.

A young man of fair exterior was arraigned on a charge of burglary. From the facts elicited it appeared that the prisoner entered the house of Michael Canning, at the corner of Fifth-street and Avenue A, at an early hour on Thursday evening, ransacked the premises from top to bottom, and carried off many articles of value. All the family were out at the time, except a young woman who was asleep in a rocking-chair. The rascal held to her nose some chloroform, which put her in a sleep profound and balmy, and then commenced operations. He escaped from the house unobserved, but was subsequently nabbed by the Police, who also succeeded in recovering most of the property which he had stolen. He was locked up. His next operations will no doubt be performed at Sing Sing.

LAX MORALITY.

A banjo-player named George Lax was brought up, charged with playing on the feelings of one Darius Johnson—by knocking him down and robbing him. The occurrence took place at a dance house in Cherry-street, whither Johnson went in search of some "amusement." A row took place in the house when Lax, it is alledged, struck Johnson; knocked him across a bed, seized him, and did not relax his hold until he, with the aid of some accomplices, not yet arrested, had robbed him to the tune of $31 no cents. The prisoner denied the charge in strong language. If it be true, Mr. Lax must be a man of very lax morals, and will no doubt, be compelled to play a new tune for a few months.

BLUE MOULDED FOR WANT OF A BATIN'.

Michael Conway, one of the hard-fisted, who strikes from the elbow, was placed at the bar, accused of a design to break the Sabbath, and the law in such cases made and provided. Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Ward, stated that he had received information that Conway, and a man named Issie Fairchild, had made arrangements for a prize fight together at Morrisania, to come off on Sunday. He accordingly arrested Conway, and also attempted to capture Fairchild, but was not successful in doing so. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $500.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

John Shay, a bookbinder, was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery with attempt to rob. James Dunbar, the complainant, (a colored man,) residing in Vandewater-street, swore that while passing through Frankfort-street at a late hour on Sunday night, he was attacked by the prisoner, who attempted to rob him of his watch. Thomas R. Downing, the oysterman, hearing Dunbar's cries, went to his assistance, when he, by an agile movement of "hand and foot," was thrown to the ground by Shay. Regaining his feet, a desperate fight ensued. Shay was finally overpowered by the two colored men, and the Fourth Ward Police making their appearance, he was taken to the Station-house. The prisoner was committed by Justice WELSH.

Essex Market.

ALLEGED SWINDLE—NEARLY $7,000 INVOLVED.

An important case of alleged swindling, to the amount of nearly $7,000, was before the Essex Market Police Court, Justice BRENNAN presiding, on Monday. William A. Beecher, a broker, doing business at No. 1¼ Hanover-street, and residing at No. 101 Henry-street, Brooklyn, was arrested by officer Martin, on a warrant in which he stands charged with having, between the months of July, 1853, and August, 1854, obtained by false and fraudulent representations the sum of $6,940 from Thomas W. Wood, keeper of a fancy goods store, at No. 247 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. The affidavit of the complainant, covering sixty-two folios, sets forth that Beecher, in order to obtain loans from the defendant, represented himself to be worth $300,000 in his own name, and that his wife also possessed a fortune of $150,000, and also that he was cousin to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the distinguished divine. The plaintiff believing these assertions to be true, lent the defendant at various times different sums amounting in all to the sum stated, and received as collateral security for the payment of the same:

250 shares of stock in the Warwick Mining Company, located in Vermont.

50 shares of the American Candle Company, Brooklyn.

250 shares of the Keystone Mining Company, of Pennsylvania.

100 shares in the Fair Grove Gold and Copper Company.

1,040 shares Lake Superior Silver Company.

200 shares in the Union Company, of Maryland.

1,000 shares in the Vermont Copper Company, and

A note drawn by Samuel Fowler, of Port Jervis, for $665 83, which note has since been protested, and never paid.

The affidavit asserts also that the money so lent has never been paid, and further that much of the above stock is almost valueless.

The defendant says the case was first heard before a Committee of deacons of the Church to which he belongs, but Mr. Wood, the complainant, not being satisfied with such decision, had the matter brought before a legal tribunal.

Beecher denies the charge against him in most emphatic language, and seems confident of being able to prove his innocence.

He was held to bail in the sum of $10,000. Mr. Daniel Burgess, of No. 86 Cranberry-street, Brooklyn, and doing business at No. 60 John-street, this City, entered into the necessary bonds for the appearance of the defendant.

GRAND LARCENY.

Ann Dutton, a servant, was brought up, charged with stealing a cloak, valued at $40, from Abel Wheaton, of No. 102 Wooster-street. The cloak was found [illegible] Ann's possession. She was committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

Jefferson Market.

An unusual and melancholy spectacle was witnessed at the Jefferson Market Police Court on Sunday afternoon. A middle-aged and honest-looking Irish woman was brought in by an officer, charged with disturbing the public peace. She appeared to be much excited, and in great distress, and clamored loudly for a chance to be heard. The cause of her arrest was explained by a teacher of a Sunday School near by, who stated that the daughter of the defendant, while proceeding to Church,—a Protestant one,—was seized by her mother, and rudely and against her will restrained on the public street, thereby collecting together a crowd and disturbing the public peace. A policeman, he said, interfered, but the mother refused to release her hold of her daughter, and insisted on her accompanying her to her (the mother's) home. The complainant added: "The whole matter is simply that the girl is a Protestant, and her mother, who is a Catholic, is unwilling to allow her daughter to attend a Protestant Church. This girl formerly lived in my family. She became converted before she came to my house, and she afterwards joined the Sunday-School which I teach. She wants to be away from her mother, earn her own living, and go to a Protestant Church, and therefore her mother gives her no peace." The mother was then heard. She said, with streaming eyes and spasmodic heavings: "O, Judge, this is my daughter; I love her; Oh, God, I love her; but she is an ungrateful child, and does not love me. She left her home, and left her own dear mother, who reared her tenderly, fed and clothed her; and now, not heeding her dying father's voice, has gone from her own to mix among the dark stranger! Oh, it's too hard, it's too hard; give me my daughter!"

The mother continued to talk in this impassioned strain for some time longer. The daughter—a girl about 16 years—who in the meantime was standing by the side of her parent, replied in answer to the questions put to her by the Magistrate. "I do not want to go home with mother; I never had a home; I want to live out and earn my own living, as I have for four years' past. My mother is following me all the time—I have no peace. This man (pointing to the Sunday School teacher) knows it, and many others where I lived know it. I don't want to go with mother."

The mother interrupted her daughter with questions—"Oh Ann, my child, how can you say that of your own mother,—your mother who reared you? You have a home," &c., and also added that she was abundantly competent to maintain this daughter as she always had, and as she was now maintaining two other of her children, by washing and sewing, and by doing any other honest labor.

After a long cross-examination between the mother and daughter, his Honor said the mother must not forcibly detain the daughter, who was at perfect liberty to go where she willed—either home to her mother, to church, or to her present place of abode. He told the mother that she could next day procure a writ of *habeas corpus* for the delivery of her child—any other proceeding on her part would be unlawful and unwise. He had not jurisdiction to act further in the matter.

When the mother heard the decision of his Honor, she seemed nearly wild with excitement. Seizing hold of her daughter's dress she clung to it with a strong grasp, and could not be pacified. "You'll drive me mad, you'll drive me mad!" she would say. "Oh, Judge, you don't know my feelings, the feelings of a mother for her child—don't part us—give her to me—let her come to her own home—to her sisters—to her mother's home. I don't want her on account of religion—truth is my religion—tell her to come. And then, turning round, she appealed to her daughter, in the most pathetic manner, not to leave her mother who loved her, not to break the heart of her who nursed her when an infant, and who loved her now as she did sixteen years ago; but the daughter seemed callous to the mother's appeals, and only begged to be released from the grasp which neither argument nor threat could induce her mother to withdraw. Force was finally obliged to be used in order to liberate the girl, who then left in company with the Sunday School teacher, while the mother, unable to do more, leaned against the railings and wept as though her heart would break!

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 832, 878, 677, 549, 497, 567, 517, 430, 88, 548, 742, 65, 583, 715, 748, 750, 653, 753 to 759, 761 to 763, 371, 27, 15, 16, 22, 31, 149, 412, 78.

COMMON PLEAS.

Present, the Hon. Judges Ingraham, Woodruff and Daly.

The following decisions were rendered yesterday in General Term:

Noah Morris vs. *John S. Meyer*.—Report of Referee sent back, unless the plaintiff within ten days elects to reduce the judgment to $92 40, with interest, in which case judgment affirmed for that amount.

James Meyers, Jr., vs. *John B. Overton*.—Order appealed from, affirmed with $10 costs.

John Orser, Sheriff, vs. *Moses Grossman*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Hannah Burrows vs. *Jacob Hatzel*.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Joseph J. Waldron vs. *John Baker*.—Judgment reversed with costs.

John Castree vs. *Fanny Gazelle*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Michael Kancher vs. *Alexander Tau*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Nelson Small vs. *Alexander Wheaton*.—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Michael Foley vs. *James Gough*.—Case sent back to the Justice to have the returns corrected.

William H. Canniff vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York*.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Incendiary Fire in Alexandria—Awful Calamity—Destruction of Human Life.

From the Alexandria Gazette, Nov. 19.

Saturday last was a sad day in Alexandria. The cheerless aspect of the day accorded with the feelings of our citizens. A great calamity had happened, and the sternest wept at the spectacle they were forced to behold. We have never known our whole community to be more deeply affected.

In the dead hour of night on Friday night—about 12 o'clock—the city was alarmed by the cry of fire. It was soon found that smoke and flames were issuing from the third story of the large brick warehouse occupied as a china store by J. T. DOWELL, on the north side of King-street, between Fairfax and Water streets. Upon entering the house it was seen that it had been deliberately fired in several places—candles, wick saturated with camphine, and *trains of gunpowder* leading to the crates, being found. The incendiary had prepared for a speedy and sure destruction of the building and its contents. He had left nothing undone to effect his fell purpose. The firemen and citizens soon assembled in large numbers, and worked with the greatest energy and perseverance, to arrest, if possible, the progress of the flames. They succeeded to a great extent. The large wholesale drug-store of PEEL & STEVENS, adjoining, in the upper story of which building is the office of the *Southern Churchman*, was saved. Many of the goods of PEEL & STEVENS were moved and there was some damage by breakage, but their loss is not great. The *Churchman* Office was not materially injured. The frame buildings on the west side, belonging to the estate of Mrs. STEWART, were also saved. The fire thus confined to the building in which it originated, the firemen redoubled their exertions to save as much of it and its contents as possible. The large stock of china, glassware, &c., however, amounting in value to some $16,000 or $18,000, was almost wholly destroyed, and the interior of the building burned out completely. The building was owned by JAMES P. SMITH. The goods were insured, we believe, for some $20,000, in the Fire Insurance and Potomac Offices of this city, and in the Albemarle of Charlottesville, and the Mutual of Richmond. The building was also insured in the Mutual Insurance Company of Richmond, for $6,500.

And, now, we have to record the most melancholy part of this sad affair. About 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, while the fire was raging in the upper part of Mr. DOWELL's store, a large number of citizens, several of them members of the Star Fire Company, were at work in the interior, assisting in attempting to extinguish the flames. At this moment, the west gable wall of the warehouse fell in with a tremendous crash, bursting through the second and first story floors, KILLING SEVEN of our valued and respected citizens, and wounding several others. A cry of horror rose at this catastrophe. The stoutest hearted quailed under the suddenness and fearfulness of the calamity.

Measures were immediately taken to rescue the bodies from the ruins, and to see who were dead and wounded. These exertions continued until about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the last body was found. It was then ascertained who the unfortunate victims were, and this is the list:

Mr. GEORGE PLAIN, who was in the upper part of the building, holding a hose-pipe in his hand when the accident occurred.

Mr. ROBERT I. TAYLOR, Pavior.

Mr. JOHN A. ROACH. He was taken out alive, and expired in a few hours.

Mr. JAMES W. KEENE, who has been engaged in selling wood near the Railroad Dépôt.

Mr. WILLIAM S. EVANS, Plumber.

Mr. J. CARSON GREEN, son of Mr. EDWARD GREEN.

Mr. DAVID APPICH, a son of Mr. GOTLIEB APPICH.

Besides these killed, there were several citizens severely wounded. Messrs. FRANCIS A. MARBURY, RICHARD E. STONE, WM. H. LAMBERT, CHARLES J. WISE, and DAVID WILLIAMS, were bruised and hurt, and narrowly escaped death, and JOHN DOGAN, a colored man, was buried in the ruins—but was subsequently dug out, without being seriously injured.

As the bodies were successively brought from the mass of burning materials, the most intense grief was exhibited by the hundreds assisting in the melancholy duties of the occasion. The victims were all much bruised, and burnt, and mangled. The remains were carried to the homes of the deceased, followed by weeping crowds. And ah! who can paint the desolation of those homes! Who can tell the grief of the bereaved widows, the fatherless children—the affectionate fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers. Mr. PLAIN, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. ROACH, Mr. KEENE, and Mr. EVANS were married men with families. The other victims were young men in the pride and prime of life. When their epitaph is written let it be—"*They died at the post of danger and of duty.*"

Profound grief reigned over this city. The calamity was so sudden and severe, that it seemed as if the citizens could scarcely realize its horrors. Business stopped its wheels—and the most careless were brought to reflect seriously on such a melancholy event. What must be the feelings of the incendiary—if he has a human heart in his bosom?

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

MONDAY, Nov. 19—5 P. M.

ASHES—There have been 45 bbls. taken at $6 50@$6 56¼ for Pots, and $7 37½ for Pearls, ꝑ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,000 lbs. sold at former rates.

COFFEE—A livelier demand, partly speculative and partly from the trade, exists for Rio—this day's sales include the *James Corthy* cargo of 5,000 bags on private terms, and 1,600, in lots, at 10c.@11½c. ꝑ ℔. Other descriptions are quiet, but firm.

COTTON—Is doing better, in view of the light supply here, and the prevalence of a good inquiry, mainly for shipment. The sales since our last comprise nearly 1,800 bales, at 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Middling Uplands, and proportionate prices for other qualities, ꝑ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are steadily improving in demand and value. Home dealers are buying moderately, while there exists a fair speculative inquiry and a good export demand, though our current rates are, in most cases, considerably above shipper's limits. The sales since our last amount to about 19,700 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$9 00	@$9 06¼
Straight State	9 06¼	@ 9 12½
Favorite and Extra State	9 12½	@ 9 31¼
Mixed Western	9 06¼	@ 9 18¾
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 18¾	@ 9 37½
Fancy Michigan	9 37½	@ 9 50
Common to Good Ohio	9 12½	@ 9 37½
Fancy Ohio	9 37½	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 37½	@10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 37½	@10 12½
Fancy Genesee	9 25	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	9 75	@11 50

Canadian is brisk and buoyant with sales of 1,000 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $9 12½@$10 37½ ꝑ bbl. Southern is salable and steady—the transactions since our last including 2,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra at $9 50@$11 ꝑ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6@$7 37½ for Fine and Superfine ꝑ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request and heavy in price.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is rare and needed at still better prices. Sales have been made since our last of about 45,000 bushels, including fair Canadian White at $2 25; inferior to prime Western do. at $2 08@$2 25; do. Red at $2@$2 05; and Southern Red $2 05@$2 10 ꝑ bushel. Rye is brisker and firmer, the sales embracing 11,000 bushels at $1 28@$1 25 ꝑ bushel. Barley is in fair request at steady rates, with sales of 5,400 bushels, chiefly at $1 22@$1 25 ꝑ bushel. Oats remain scarce and in demand at 50c.@52c. for Western; and 48c.@50c. for State, ꝑ bushel. Corn is more freely offered, and with a less active inquiry, prices evince less firmness. The sales since our last comprise 53,000 bushels Western mixed, in store and delivered, at 96c.@99½c. ꝑ bushel.

HAY—There were 800 bales River purchased at 70c.@72c. for shipment, and 85c.@95c. for local use, ꝑ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are retailing only at 10c.@14c. for new, and 7c.@8c. for old, ꝑ ℔. The supply is fair.

IRON—Scotch Pig remains dull and heavy at $32@$33, usual terms, ꝑ ton.

LATHS—Continue about the same, with a moderate supply and fair inquiry.

LEAD—The stock is limited, and parties still differ about prices. Hence, the business is unimportant and the market is unsettled.

LIME—There is no Rockland here, but a supply is understood to be on the way, and now due. No sales to report. Prices nominal.

MOLASSES—Is sparingly offered at former quotations, and is inactive.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing new has occurred in Crude Turpentine. 400 barrels Spirits Turpentine brought 44c.@45c., mostly the lower rate, ꝑ gallon. Tar is in fair request and is stiffly held. The sales of Resin include 600 barrels. No. 1 and White, in lots, at $2 50@$3 87½ ꝑ 280 lbs.; and some Common at $1 60@$1 62½ ꝑ 310 lbs., delivered. Pitch has not varied much.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are without variation. Red Oil is still scarce and quiet. Palm has not varied. Olive is in steady request at full rates. Linseed is retailing at 88c.@90c. ꝑ gallon, but otherwise attracts very little attention, while the stock is increasing. We have heard of nothing really new in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request at unaltered prices, sales having been reported of 800 bbls. in lots, at $22 50 for Mess; $21@$21 25 for Prime; and $20 50@$20 75 for Prime Mess, ꝑ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at 8¼c.@9¼c. ꝑ ℔. Cut Meats are scarce, but firm. Lard is not so active or buoyant, the transactions consisting of only 800 bbls. and tcs., mostly here, at 12c.@12½c. ꝑ ℔. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last include 320 bbls., at from $8 50@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$13 50 for do Mess; $14 75@$15 for Vermont Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ꝑ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, with small sales of old and new at from $20@$25 ꝑ tc. Beef Hams remain quiet and languid, at $14@$17. Butter is in fair request and steady at 17c.@21c. for Ohio; 21c.@26c. for common to very good State; 26c.@28c. for prime and choice do. ꝑ ℔. Cheese is selling moderately at 9¼c.@11c. ꝑ ℔.

RICE—The supply is increasing and prices are drooping. Sales have been made, to-day, of 180 tcs. at $4 75@$5 25 ꝑ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in moderate demand at about previous quotations, with rather less offering.

SOAP—There have been 150 boxes Castile purchased at unchanged prices.

SUGARS—There is less activity, without any other change, in this branch of business. Greatly reduced supplies and the enhanced claims of factors impede operations. The sales since our last have been confined to 570 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 6¼c.@7¼c.; and 1,400 boxes Havana within our previous range, ꝑ ℔.

TALLOW—Some 10,000 lbs. Prime changed hands at 12¼c. ꝑ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prussian were effected, mainly at 39c. ꝑ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners were getting a little more for English ports, but Continental rates were without improvement. For Liverpool—The engagements included 800 bales Cotton at ⅜d. for compressed ꝑ ℔.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, mostly at 2s. 10½d. ꝑ bbl.; and 40,000 bushels Grain at 8d.@8½d., in bulk and bags, ꝑ bushel. Saturday's engagements of Flour for the same port, were 3,800 bbls.—not 38,000 bbls. as misprinted in yesterday morning's TIMES. For London—We heard that there were 200 tcs. Beef taken on private terms. For Glasgow—The shipments included 10 tons of Oil, and 60 tons Logwood at 40s. ꝑ ton. For Havre—Breadstuffs were at $1 for Flour, and 25c. for Grain, with a fair amount offering. For California—There was not much offering, and quotations for measurement goods were somewhat nominal at 40c.@45c. ꝑ foot. For other ports, we heard of nothing really new.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 18th inst. per *Baltic*. We have since to notice the arrival of the *Pacific*, with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst. A good demand has prevailed during the week for shipment to Great Britain, with some inquiry for Constantinople. For Germany and France only a small business has been done. The home and Eastern trade have purchased moderately, while for the filling of contracts a good demand has existed. The arrivals during the week have continued good. To-day's quotations are 25 cents ꝑ bbl. higher than those in my last. For forward delivery, a moderate business has been done—the enhanced views of sellers having restricted operations; $8 75@$9 has been paid for superfine State, for December delivery; but these figures are now below the views of sellers. *Clearances from New-York from Nov. 13 to Nov. 17, both inclusive:* To London, 12,787 bbls.; Liverpool, 1,779; Glasgow, 2,981; Cork and a market, 5,751; Havre, 9,263; Marseilles, 600; Ile d'Aix, 200; Hamburg, 17; Bremen, 120; Constantinople, 8,782; British Provinces, 5,662; West Indies, 2,256; Central America, 260.

WHEAT—With only a light supply of good and prime parcels offering, and with a good inquiry for shipment, principally to Great Britain, and a fair demand for milling purposes, our market has gradually improved during the week 5c.@10c. ꝑ bushel. Ohio, Michigan and Illinois White, $2 10@$2 25 ꝑ 60 lbs.; Western Red, $1 98@$2 08; Genesee White, $2 20@$2 30; Southern White, $2 18@$2 25; do. Red, $2 05@$2 12; Canadian White, $2 20@$2 28. *Clearances from New York, from November 13th to November 17th, both inclusive:*—To London, 12,513 bus.; Liverpool, 34,176 bus.; Cork and a market, 43,114 bus.; Glasgow, 48,488 bus.; Havre, 43,309 bus.; Ile d'Aix, 9,750 bus.; Marseilles, 7,609.

INDIAN CORN—A good demand has existed for shipment to Great Britain and the Eastern States, and prices of Western Mixed are 4 cts. higher than at the date of my last. The arrivals of Western Mixed during the week have been light, but the supply in store is good, and most of the sales have been made from thence. Western Mixed, 99@99½c. ꝑ 56 lbs.; Southern White, $1@$1 05; do. Yellow, 98c.@$1. *Clearances from New-York, from November 13th to November 17th, both inclusive:*—To Liverpool, 17,896 bus.; Glasgow, 3,468 bus.; British Provinces, 936 bus.; South America, 100 bus.; West Indies, 1,231 bus.

RYE—Has improved 2c. ꝑ 56 lbs. since my last. The inquiry has been good for the North of Germany. The closing price is $1 24@$1 25. *Clearances from New-York, from November 13th to November 17th, both inclusive:* To Bremen, 30,190 bush.; Hamburg, 210.

FREIGHTS—Little changed. To London, Flour 4s. @4s. 3d. ꝑ bbl.; Grain 12d. ꝑ bush. Liverpool, 3s. 10½d.@3s.; 8d.@8½d. Glasgow, 3s. 6d.@4s.; 11d. @11½d. Havre, $1; 24c.@25c. Marseilles, $1 30@$1 40; 22c.@24c. Antwerp, 5s.; 15d.

Louisville Produce Market, Nov. 15.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.

The market is heavy, and quotations are somewhat nominal. A very steady demand has prevailed during the past season, with an almost entire absence of speculative movements; while the peculiar state of the demand and supply has offered unusual facilities for speculative transactions. But previous experiments resulted so unfortunately that this article has presented no temptation to speculators.

HEMP.

The stock is reduced, with only about 100 bales on sale. The demand is moderate, and prices are nominal. Small sales of good at $150.

HOGS.

On last Monday buyers offered 4½c. gross for hogs convenient to the City, and a few sales effected at that rate, both for cash and for future payment. In Shelby County and immediate vicinity, the feeders are still holding on for the December market. Quantities above are selling at 4½c. Holders generally demand 5¼c. net in Louisville, but we hear of no transactions at that price, nor do we find any inclination to operate at this figure.

It is doubtful if sales could be made at 4½c. A portion of previous purchases will arrive near the close of this week, and, should the weather prove favorable, packers will commence killing on Monday next.

PROVISIONS.

The market presents no remarkable features. The want of supplies and the absence of a speculative demand reduce transactions to a very small compass. The stock of Hams is ample for the season. The demand is light, and prices are nominal for round parcels. The principal sales for the week have been at 12c.@12½c. for Canvassed and Sugar Cured. All the reported sales of Mess Pork have been made at $20. The stock in market amounts to only 800 bbls. The market is bare of Shoulders, and Ribbed and Clear Sides; also of prime Lard in tierces and No. 2 barrel and grease Lard. Hence we omit quotations, to be resumed when the coming season opens. The stock of Keg Lard is only 100 kegs; last sales at 12½c.

TOBACCO.

Old Tobacco is in active request at our former quotations. Fine manufacturing leaf is scarce and in great demand at very full prices. The new crop begins to arrive. Some 40 hhds. have been sold at very satisfactory prices, ranging from $5@$7 50. It is not probable that the present prices will be maintained. This opinion, however, may be considered somewhat speculative, as the future demand will depend upon the condition of foreign markets, and sufficient reliable information of the new crop has not been obtained to give exact prices.

The activity previously noticed in the manufactured article still continues, and the market is buoyant at full prices. The sales for the week amount to 420 boxes, including 100 boxes inferior at 10c., the remainder at from 10c.@30c. for Kentucky, and 35c. @40c. for Virginia.—*Louisville Com. Review.*

Troy Wool Market.

Our market has been very quiet for the past two weeks, owing to the auction sale of the 15th in New-York, toward which the attention of the trade generally had been called. The sale was held as noticed—was well attended, and the stock advertised sold, the prices corresponding very nearly with our quotations for September and October. In the lower grades of fleece wools prices were well sustained compared with the Troy grades they represented but this cannot be said of the lots of finer wools, owing we apprehend, to imperfect grading, the manner of pulling, and the highly unfavorable light in which it was exhibited.

There has probably been no period in the last fifteen years when the stock of wools in the producer's hand has been so closely picked up, at this season of the year, as at the present time. It is now almost entirely in large lots at the central points. It is believed, from carefully collected estimates, that the following figures represent very closely the entire stocks of domestic wools on the market, viz:

New-York City	2,550,000 lbs.
Boston	1,150,000 lbs.
Troy	1,200,000 lbs.
Philadelphia	1,650,000 lbs.
Hartford and Providence	1,050,000 lbs.
Total	7,550,000 lbs.

From these facts and the known large amount of machinery in operation, the consumption of the entire clip during the present season can be no longer a matter of speculations.—*Troy Whig.*

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A young widow lady, living retired, would rent a suite of rooms to a gentleman, who, in consideration for board, would loan a stipulated sum of money. She is desirous of meeting with one who, like herself, would be glad to enjoy the comforts of life in a quiet and rational manner. References exchanged. Address, stating where an interview can be had, Mrs. P. G. G., Lower Post-Office.

BOARDING—TO LET—A handsome room on the first floor, in a private family at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to a gentleman and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, with partial board. The house has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A neat room, now vacant, for a gentleman and his wife, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 280 Henry-st. Also, a few young men and one or two respectable young ladies can be accommodated. Inquire as above, No. 280 Henry-st. Mechanics preferred.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen with their wives, may obtain pleasant and desirable rooms, with bedrooms and pantries attached, with all the modern improvements, at No. 194 East Broadway. Two or three single gentlemen may obtain separate rooms.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentleman and wife, also single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at No. 39 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, three minutes' from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARDING.—A lady having taken a first class house is desirous of taking families to board, where every attention will be paid to their comfort, and terms will be reasonable. Also, accommodation for two young ladies. Apply at No. 230 East Tenth-st.

BOARDING—A very desirable parlor with bed-room adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, may be had upon application at No. 34 West 25th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman can find a large and handsomely furnished room at No. 38 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Wall-st., and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD WANTED—For three persons, (in a pious family preferred,) in the vicinity of 8th-av. or Broadway, between 21st and 42d sts.; references satisfactory; terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union Square Post-Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS IN BROOKLYN.—Families and single gentlemen in search of a comfortable home, with good table and reasonable charges, apply at Toynbee's Hotel, Montague-place, Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant front rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 28 Livingston-st., a few doors from Clinton, near the Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—At the new first-class brown stone house, No. 47 Concord-st., 5 minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. One large and two small rooms vacant. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 763 BROADWAY.—A handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom to let to a gentleman, with or without board; private table; baths and gas in the house. For further particulars inquire as above.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

DEXTER'S HOTEL, FORMERLY THE AVENUE HOUSE.—The undersigned, recently of the National Hotel, in this City, having leased for a series of years this large and commodious house, on Pennsylvania-av. and 7th-st., and having refitted and refurnished it throughout, in an elegant and substantial manner, begs leave to inform his old friends and the public that it will be thrown open for the reception of guests on the 19th inst. Having been engaged for a number of years as a caterer for the public, he has no hesitation in saying it will vie with any other establishment of the kind in the United States. M. A. DEXTER.

$3—$3 50.—Single gentlemen wishing to make arrangements for the Winter, can meet with good board and pleasant rooms, near Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS AND BOARD—If required, may be had in the private house No. 1,076 Broadway, near 31st-st.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

ROOMS TO LET—A very desirable room and bedroom, newly furnished on the second story for gentlemen. Also, a room in the upper floor, neatly furnished to rent, cheap, for the Winter. Apply at No. 80 Prince-st., near the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain good rooms, with board, by applying at No. 48 Union-Square, corner 17th-st. and 4th-av. References exchanged.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON—No. 124 Chambers-st. Furnished Rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855.—Proposals will be received at this office until Dec. 4, next, for the grading and masonry required in the embankments, stone bridges and culverts to be constructed in the place of the present wooden bridges across the valley of Grand River in Painesville, and the valleys of Crooked, Elk and Walnut Creeks, on the Pennsylvania division of the road. Contractors may propose for both grading and masonry, or for either, and for that required at one or more of the points above named. They will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and the price per perch of 25 cubic feet for masonry. The amount of work is approximately as follows, viz.: At Grand River, 3,000 perches of masonry and 130,000 yards of embankment; at Crooked Creek, 1,200 perches of masonry and 156,000 yards of embankment; at Elk Creek, 3,000 perches of masonry and 762,000 yards of embankment; at Walnut Creek, 3,400 perches of masonry and 395,000 yards of embankment. The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals and to require bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution, according to the contract, of the work they may undertake. Plans and specifications may be seen, the time for completion, and other information obtained at the office of the Engineer on and after Nov. 15. WILLIAM CASE, President.

ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, &c.—For the better accommodation of my customers and those who have business with me, I hereby give notice that I have taken the store No. 165 Pearl-st., where I shall be pleased to receive and promptly execute orders for Alcohol, 80 per cent., 88 per cent. and 100 per cent. above proof, of unequaled purity; also, Camphene, Burning Fluid, and Cologne Spirits, at the lowest market prices. JAMES A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-st. Manufactory, No. 37 Hammersley-st.

ATTENTION!—TARGET COMPANIES will find an extra assortment of new styles of prizes for target excursionists, which the subscribers can confidently recommend for beauty and cheapness. Call on SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

KINDLING-WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SON'S steam factory, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $2 25; oak, $2 50; each, per barrel, [illegible]; hickory, per load, $4; per barrel, [illegible] [illegible] qualities at low prices. Orders per post promptly attended to.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$5,000.—WANTED.—A party having from five to ten thousand dollars to invest in the manufacture of compounds that are now in the market, and from the sale of which a large fortune can be obtained in a short space of time. The party may have the business entirely in his own name, and under his special charge and direction. Apply at No. 32 Platt-st., third floor.

FIRST-CLASS MEDICINE AND FANCY STORE FOR SALE.—An old established stand, situated in a good business place, in the City, and now commanding a good trade; no opposition in that part of the City. The stock and fixtures, with lease, will be sold on easy terms. There is also attached a large assortment of confectionery, which is included. Apply personally, or by letter, to G. P. SUYDAM, No. 233 Greenwich-st., or address M. D., this office.

CALIFORNIA.—An active, business man (mechanic,) established in business in this place, who lived for a number of years in California, is desirous to return there soon, and to act as agent or take commissions for various businesses; is ready to travel there in business. Best references can be given. Address H. CALIFORNIA, Times Office.

$350.—PARTNER WANTED.—A gentleman having a light and genteel manufacturing business, would like a good business man to join him as equal partner in the whole business. A store is kept down town for the sale of the articles manufactured, and other goods, wholesale and retail. Apply at the store, No. 10 Murray-st.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED—In a highly respectable and very profitable business, that has been established several years, and requires no capital. None but a man of integrity will be treated with; such will find this a rare chance to make money. Apply to the Franklin House, between 9 and 4 o'clock. R. A. MOORE.

PARTNER WANTED.—A person with a few thousand dollars, to join two others in forming a new house in the clothiers' and tailors' trimmings trade. Must be thoroughly acquainted with the business, and can influence a fair amount of trade. References exchanged. Address TRIMMINGS, Box 4,580 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A livery stable up town, near 6th-av. It is doing a first-rate business, and pays a low rent. It will be sold cheap and on easy terms to a responsible party. Inquire of L. S. ASHLEY, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, over the Bank of the Commonwealth.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—The contents of a wagon-making establishment, of long standing, and its good-will, with a number of wagons now ordered. A fine opportunity to those who may wish to establish themselves in a good business. Terms easy. Inquire of R. GEDNEY, coachmaker, No. 1,288 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of the grocery store, corner of Division-av. and 5th-st., Williamsburg. One of the best stands, and situated in the most respectable part of the City. Apply on the premises.

$5,000.—ONE-HALF OF A SAFE AND EXCELLENT BUSINESS—Now in successful operation, may be had for this sum. Particulars on application to W. J. C., at the office of the Times.

$1,000.—Any person wishing to invest this amount in a business that will clear over $10,000 a year, can learn of an opportunity by addressing a line, to A. W., Times Office. Agents need not apply.

HORSE AND CART FOR SALE—Cheap for cash. Apply at Troy Steamboat Office, Pier No. 15, North River.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—With about twenty thousand dollars, in a large, good and profitable business, well established. Reply to Box No. 1,782.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 295 Broadway.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av. PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision; written guarantee with every Piano. J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos lower than any other house—the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good Pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos to let, tuned, repaired and exchanged.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $800. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 27th and 28th sts. HAINES BROTHERS. Wareroom corner of 2d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

$3,000 WORTH OF PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a concern; all new superior instruments, fully warranted, from the most celebrated makers of New-York and Boston; Æolians; double round corners, finished all around, French grands, with all modern improvements at No. 60 Walker-street, close to Broadway. W. OSBORN & CO. Call this week or you will be too late.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, metallic frame, cost $350, been used three months, would be sold at great sacrifice, as the owner leaves the City in a few days. Can be seen at No. 6 College-place from 10 to 3 o'clock.

PIANO-FORTES—With metallic frame, of superior tone and finish, on reasonable terms for cash at No. 112 Macdougal-st., rear building, second floor.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
Agents
BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY,
TAUNTON, MASS.,
MANUFACTURERS.
Gimlet point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES—No. 165 Canal-st., near Varick-st.—W. & H. VAN NOTE'S STOVE STORE.—We have a large assortment of the latest patterns of stoves, mantel-grates and kitchen-ranges for sale on reasonable terms. Stoves put up and pipe furnished for the same; grates set, stoves and ranges lined and repaired, soapstone griddles; wholesale and retail.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will make more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.—Engine and Hand Lathes, Drilling Machines, Planers, &c., for iron and wood of every description, of best quality, at low prices, for sale by SMITH & DANIELS, No. 251 Pearl-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment. A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the [illegible] of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the [illegible] to the 30th inst. inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

THE [illegible] [illegible] Board of Directors [illegible] annual dividend of five per cent. on the [illegible] Company, payable on and after the 20th [illegible] which date (inclusive) the transfer books are closed. E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

THE INTEREST [illegible]

ZINC PAINT.

ZINC PAINT.—The [illegible] PENNSYLVANIA AND [illegible] are prepared to receive orders [illegible] invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign—dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired [illegible] Water-st.

[illegible] CARDS.

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers [illegible] a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Empire City*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

From Kansas.

We publish, from our correspondents, reports of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas to the 6th inst. They will be read with interest. It will be seen that, although this is a Free-State Convention, and decidedly opposed to the admission of Slavery into the Territory, it is equally opposed to the admission of *free* negroes, and that it does not, by any means, deserve the reputation which certain persons have sought to fasten upon it, of being Abolition in its sentiments and tendencies.

Organization of Congress.

The organization of the House of Representatives, although actually down on the calendar for next Monday week, will scarcely be completed on that day. More than ordinary interest attaches to the business. Much must be done by the incoming House to decide the fate of Kansas, and to allay Pro-Slavery agitation; and whether it shall be done so as to reflect the manifest public sentiment of the country, or the private views of the Guy Fawkes school of statesmanship,—the DOUGLASES, ATCHISONS, and STRINGFELLOWS, who have been having their own way lately,—will depend largely upon the making of the Speaker, who has the making of the Committees, of whom one will have substantially the making of a Kansas Delegate. Indeed, consent appears to have settled so unanimously upon the latter point, as the test question of the whole controversy, that strenuous resistance may be expected to the choice of the majority, who will naturally name an Anti-Nebraska candidate to the Speakership.

As an intimation, therefore, of what may happen, the appearance of General CULLOM's name, as eligible for the Clerkship of the House, has especial significance. General CULLOM's is a "pet name" with the American Party. As one of the earliest and staunchest members of the Order, he has been one of the gentlemen who manage national questions; and, had he been fortunate enough to secure reëlection to his seat, he might have united all suffrages for the Speakership. Beaten, however, at home, there is nothing left but a change of programme. Mr. CULLOM accordingly comes forward as Clerk: and the inference is perhaps not unreasonable, that his friends are willing to throw the Speakership north of Mason and Dixon's line. It seems to be pretty generally conceded, that the new Speaker will be from the Free States—and according to present appearances Mr. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, is the most prominent candidate. He will be supported by those who sustain Mr. CULLOM for Clerk,—as their political alliance is understood to be close.

There will be a sharp contest, however, in the ranks of the Know-Nothings,—and it is by no means certain that their union will be able to withstand the disturbing effect of the Nebraska issue. That question has dissolved all other parties, and it broke the Know-Nothing organization at Washington. It may possibly do so again. There is a marked difference of sentiment and purpose, rather than of opinion, on this subject, among the Know-Nothings. One section will seek to act with the South,—and will probably urge the nomination of S. G. HAVEN, of New-York, for Speaker. The other will deem it more important to retain the North, by maintaining a thoroughly Free-Soil attitude; and it is from this section that Mr. CAMPBELL's support will come.

Our Washington correspondent states that new names are introduced into the canvass,—that PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, and MEACHAM, of Vermont, are mentioned as likely to be supported for the Speakership. We are inclined to think that the contest will lie between Messrs. HAVEN and CAMPBELL,—and if the Know-Nothings cannot act together, we should not be surprised to see the Southern vote thrown into the scale.

The "Joseph Walker" in Law.

A communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, sent in to the Common Council last evening, conveys the pleasing intelligence of eight lawsuits against the Mayor, Comptroller, the Corporation and private parties, which have grown out of the *Joseph Walker* troubles. Two of these suits are brought against the Corporation, others against "FERNANDO WOOD and eleven Policemen," and the last is by Alderman HERRICK himself, against Messrs. WOOD and FLAGG. In the Board of Aldermen, which held a long debate on this subject, Mr. HERRICK vehemently denied that he entertained any spite against the Mayor,—in fact, he rather liked him,—but he was determined to see justice done, and to take such action as seemed to him proper. His motion for a reference of the whole subject to the Board of Councilmen failed only by a tie vote. Meanwhile, Mr. DILLON's communication will set people thinking where the end is to be.

Our British Relations.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday to discuss our threatened difficulties with Great Britain. It was stated that Lord PALMERSTON had assigned the suspicious circumstances connected with the bark *Maury*, as the reason why the British West India squadron had been strengthened; and the meeting was held ostensibly to discuss and investigate this rumor.

The bark *Maury*, it will be remembered, was seized on the 17th of October, by authority of the United States District Attorney, upon evidence furnished by the British Consul, and creating the suspicion that she had been fitted out for the Russian service as a Privateer. The fact that several cannon and cutlasses, with powder, shot, &c., were found stored under her cargo of cotton, gave rise to the suspicion. An investigation showed that she belonged to the firm of LOW, BROTHERS, and was fitted out for a voyage to China;—that she had two deck guns to defend herself against Chinese pirates, and that the other guns, &c., had been shipped to the order of an American merchant in Canton. The Counsel of the British Consul, upon proof of these facts, withdrew his complaint,—and thus ended the whole affair. It is scarcely possible that, under such circumstances, the British Government should have considered this sufficient ground for sending a hostile fleet into our vicinity, after their agent had abandoned all proceedings in regard to the vessel. The rumor, however, afforded our merchants an excellent opportunity for resenting the imputation, that they were disposed to enter upon the business of privateering; and it will be seen by the report of the meeting, that they availed themselves of it to the fullest extent.

We adhere—in spite of semi-official assurances to the contrary,—to the belief we have repeatedly expressed, that it is in regard to Mr. CRAMPTON, that the two Governments are most at variance. Whatever other misunderstandings may exist, this is the one upon which the collision is most direct. Our Government charges the British Minister with improper conduct involving the violation of our laws,—and desires his recall, as also the withdrawal of the Consuls implicated in the same misconduct. The British Government, on the other hand, regards our treatment of its representative as grossly unjust, unfriendly, and in violation of the courtesy which should always govern the conduct of friendly powers. Upon this point the two Governments are directly at variance:—and we are confident that the withdrawal of Mr. CRAMPTON will be found an indispensable condition to an amicable adjustment of the controversy.

We have no doubt that the whole difficulty will be adjusted, and that, too, without any loss of dignity or honor on the part of either country. What our Government desires is, not the punishment of Mr. CRAMPTON, but his absence. The President has a perfect right to say that, whatever may be the character of the action Mr. CRAMPTON has taken,—whether it was in the discharge of his duty or not, and whether the explanations tendered by his Government are satisfactory or not,—it is not agreeable to us, nor conducive to the interests of the two countries, that Great Britain should be represented here by a person who has been confessedly engaged in the violation of our law—and, upon this ground, he may very justly and very properly indicate a desire that Mr. CRAMPTON should be replaced. Nor is it easy to see upon what ground Great Britain could decline compliance with such a request. If she chooses Mr. CRAMPTON's withdrawal might be made the occasion of his promotion,—as there are just now two or three higher diplomatic posts than that he now holds, at the disposal of the government.

We presume that this is the way in which the differences between the two Governments, growing out of this matter, will be adjusted. As to war between England and this country, for any such frivolous cause as this, nobody believes it possible. Even if the two governments were so insane as to dream of such an issue, *the people* of both countries are too wise and too powerful to permit it.

The Cheap Defence of Nations.

There is a cheaper defence of nations than the Spirit of Chivalry which BURKE invoked,—and that is the Spirit of Trade. When the English people were nursing their wrath against Russia, and debating whether it would be worth their while to go to war with that great power, the organs of public opinion, or feeling, showed by abstracts from the reports of the yearly tables, that the trade between the two countries was not sufficiently large to cause any apprehensions of disaster from its interruption; and, when that point was at once clearly established, the policy of war was no longer a question, and to war they went. If Russia were kept out with her "tallow," there was not likely to be any serious difficulty, and the wheels of trade would keep revolving as briskly and steadily as ever. The war with Russia was merely a question of commerce; the sentiment of honor, the spirit of chivalry, and compassion for Turkey, were all held suspended until the more important question, "How will the war affect the interests of Trade?" could be satisfactorily answered. A little figuring soon sufficed to show that Russian commerce was too small a matter to stand in the way of "satisfaction for the past and ample security for the future." So the war commenced.

But, when the "Thunderer of Printing-House-square," began to broach the idea of a war with the United States, the Spirit of Trade, the cheap defence of nations, howled out a rebellious veto which settled the question at once. No figuring was necessary to shew what the disastrous effects of such a war would be, for the whole nation felt to its marrow what dire consequences must inevitably follow such an event. Manchester and Liverpool and Birmingham and Nottingham, and not Downing-street and Printing-House-square, were the authorities to decide this question.

When the Honorable GEORGE SYDNEY SMYTHE, the present Lord STRANGFORD, published his "Historic Fancies," there was one couplet in his poem which nipped his reputation in the bud. It was as follows:

> "Let laws and learning, trade and commerce die,
> But let us keep our old nobility."

The idea of there being any nobleness better worth keeping than trade and commerce, was rather too much for the stomach of John Bull, and he fairly laughed the young poet out of all conceit with himself, and he has never since had the courage to publish another verse.

It is the fashion among the noble and heroic legislators of England to sneer at the Manchester school of politicians, but, in the long run, the Manchester school carries the day. Free Trade is the chief and the cheapest defence of nations. Two countries that are doing a profitable business with each other in the free exchange of commodities, will not be likely to go to war with each other.

The commerce of the United States with all the maritime nations is so extensive,—we offer so good a market for the surplus produce of all other countries, and have so many valuable commodities to exchange with them—that there is no nation in so prosperous a condition as to be able to go to war with us. So, while we have perfect confidence in our strength to meet any other nation in a contest, and can never submit to any indignity from a sense of weakness, our surest guarantee for peace, and our best defence against aggression, must be in our commercial relations, and the necessity of other nations to keep on terms of amity with us. It is the same principle which must forever tend to bind the States of our Union together, and prevent the disruption which mad political speculators are ever and anon attempting to frighten the country by prophecying the danger of. The cheap defence of nations is unrestricted trade, and not the Spirit of Chivalry which BURKE vaunted of so beautifully.

A Peep Beind the Curtain.

It is too much the custom with us to regard the newspaper press of London, and the *Times* in particular, as speaking the opinion of the people, and as giving us a correct account of current events from which the complexion of popular opinion may be inferred, and we are often misled by trusting too implicitly to these organs. The Press of this country affords a very fair indication of the popular mind, or at least furnishes that reliable report of passing events, from which it may be discovered.

No public movements are here ever suppressed by the daily papers; they are incessant in learning every incident that occurs, and quick to publish it to the world without regard to the consequences. But the case is very different, it would seem, in London, where, though there is no Constitutional Censor, there is a Supervisor of the Press, at whose bidding important intelligence is suppressed. At least so says the *Empire*, an able weekly journal, of large circulation and influence, published in London. A recent number of that paper gives an account of the existence of an extensive organization in England, of which we have seen no mention elsewhere, called the "Stop-the-War-League." In reference to this new League the *Empire* gives the following surprising particulars:

> "Already the people of this great metropolis have expressed their disapproval of further bloodshed, and in that open and disputative way which leaves no doubt, and which is peculiar to the Saxon race. *Within a period of some ten weeks, and in the arena of some ten free, crowded, and public assemblies*, and after amendments were moved and debates were encountered, the citizens of London have, by large majorities, declared their conviction to be *that the war should terminate*, because conducted without design and pursued only that we may reap disaster.
>
> But the public Press of this country has violated its recognized mission by *suppressing these decisions of the people*. The editors of metropolitan journals were duly apprized that the meetings would be held—they were favored through the ordinary channels with reports of what had occurred when the meetings were over—nay, they were themselves represented at these demonstrations by their own agents. Nevertheless, they have felt that their interest would be best served by withholding the truth; and how far the private friends of the First Minister of the Crown instructed the journalists thus to act, we will not say. It is only sufficient to know that the newspapers leagued together to falsify London, and it now remains for those who influence public opinion to league together and defend themselves against the newspapers."

It is very probable that there may be some exaggeration in this statement, but then there must be a good deal of truth in it; and, if the anti-war feeling is as strong as the *Empire* represents it, it cannot very long be suppressed, and, on the reassembling of Parliament we shall hear more about it. The tremendous excitement caused by the rumors of a difficulty with this country, pretty clearly shows that the people of England are in no humor at present for more war, whether they are desirous of putting an end to the one they are now engaged in or not.

The Mayor and Police Clerks.

There are four or five Police Courts in this City, each of which has a Clerk, who receives a salary of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars. Last year the law directed that these Clerks should be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City. The Mayor construed this to mean that he was to nominate and the Aldermen confirm. The Aldermen held that the Mayor was to meet with them, and be entitled simply to a vote. This difference prevented any decisive action.

But at the last session of the Legislature, a law was passed, designed to remove the doubt which hung over the case. It prescribed that the Clerks were to be elected by the Mayor and Aldermen;—and that if the Mayor did not attend after eight days' notice, the Aldermen might elect without him. Under this act, at the beginning of the year, the Aldermen notified the Mayor of a meeting for the purpose of electing Clerks. The Mayor declined to attend,—but *appointed Clerks himself*. After eight days the Aldermen met and elected Clerks;—but the Mayor refused to recognize or swear them into office. And when their first quarter had expired he refused to pay them,—insisting that the Clerks whom *he* had appointed, were entitled to the money.

One of the elected Clerks, WM. H. CANNIFF, sued him, and the Court gave judgment in his favor. The Mayor appealed: and, as may be seen by our Court record to-day, the judgment of the Court below was *affirmed with costs*. What new step the Mayor will take to avoid payment, we cannot conjecture.

Mayor WOOD came into office avowing his determination to act for the good of the City, and independently of political parties. Yet he is forcing the City to incur large expenses, in order to keep officers elected according to law, from receiving pay for their services,—for no other reason than that they are *Whigs*,—whereas he wished the money to be given to the *Democrats* whom he has, without a shadow of authority, put into these offices.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Details Concerning the Case of Mr. Crampton.

Reply to the British View of the Question—Interesting Particulars.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 18, 1855.

Your special Washington dispatch relative to the CRAMPTON affair, published in yesterday's TIMES, over the signature of "Z. Z.," has attracted some attention here,—and the more so because it bears internal evidence of being the production of an Englishman, who speaks of the United States as "the United North American Colonies," and who is suspected of being an official personage, and of speaking by authority. It professes to be a statement of the British side of the question. It is well that we have such at last,—and that we thus derive the opportunity to answer explicitly all the objections which England interposes, or which can be interposed for her, to the course which the American Government has felt itself called upon to take in regard to Mr. CRAMPTON.

A POSITIVE DENIAL OF PREMISES.

I trust the importance of this controversy to the honor, as well as the peace of Great Britain and the United States, will secure careful attention to some statements of fact, and some points of argument which, I think, will show "Z. Z.'s" statement to be quite untrue in some of its allegations, and far from correct in its argument and deductions. In the first place, *I deny absolutely that, up to this hour, Great Britain has presented any demands of* "redress for the gross insults inflicted upon them in the person of their Minister,"—which is the correspondent's mode of describing a respectful demand for Mr. CRAMPTON's recall.

WHAT LORD CLARENDON SAYS.

If it be true, as we are told, that the reinforcements of the British fleet in our waters was ordered "in view of possible perils" to arise out of this Crampton controversy, then Lord CLARENDON is guilty of the most disgraceful falsehood, and has added another indelible stain to the numbers which already sully the page of English diplomacy,—*for he has assured our Government that the sole object of the fleet is to intercept Russian Privateers, and that no present nor contemplated relations with the United States had influenced the measure*. Besides, you will remember that the *Asia* brought us the *Times* and other London journals first containing the articles *relative to the fleet and its objects*,—*and that the steamer preceding the Asia*, as I stated in my last, brought the first announcement to our Government that the reinforcements had been ordered.

Now you will remember that these publications contained not a word about Mr. CUSHING's "insulting" letters addressed to District Attorney VAN DYCK, at Philadelphia. They did not reach London until *after* the sailing of the *Asia*; so you will see that all the fuss made by the English press about Mr. CUSHING's letters, and the attempt to present them as part of the reasons for sending over the fleet, is an after-thought,—the fleet having been ordered between two and three weeks before the British Government knew of the existence of those letters. Thus, at the outset, "Z. Z." is convicted of misrepresentation—is proven either to be unable or unwilling to tell the truth in regard to the important and interesting subject of his dispatch.

BRITAIN'S PRETENCE OF SATISFACTION CONSIDERED.

The pretence of satisfaction for the attempts at enlistment in the United States, set up by the advocate of the British side of the case is, that in answer to Mr. MARCY's first letter of remonstrance (written some time last June, I think) Lord CLARENDON replied that they would desist from recruiting in the United States, and that they had given stringent instructions, when the recruiting commenced, that it should be done in such a way as not to violate our Act of Congress known as the Neutrality law. The British Government did not deny, nor does their apologist deny for them, that they *had* undertaken to recruit within our territory, without our consent. On the contrary, they expressly admit it when they say they gave orders to so conduct the recruiting here as not to violate our statute. And this admission is confirmed by the London *Times* when it claims that Great Britain was induced to engage in the recruiting by the assurances of Mr. BUCHANAN,—and by the *Albion* and other journals when they assert that Mr. CRAMPTON was induced to mix in the scheme by the assurances of Mr. MARCY. Indeed, late in June, or early in July last, Lord PALMERSTON when interrogated upon the subject in the House of Commons, publicly stated that the Government had *desisted* from its efforts to recruit within our dominions. Of course if the enlisting had not been attempted, there could have been no desisting. *And Lord Palmerston's announcement is the last we have heard officially from Her Majesty's Government on the subject.*

Mr. MARCY of course replied that desisting from the wrong was all very well, but that this could not end the matter, or atone for the wrong already done. In supposing this desisting to be sufficient satisfaction, England loses sight altogether of the fact that in her attempted enlistments she violated the sovereignty of the United States; that *she did what she would have no right to do even if there had been no act of Congress prohibiting it*; that it is our right and our duty to rebuke her conduct, independent of the Neutrality law, just as we punished GENET's attempts at enlistment before any such law existed; that she violated our rights to be neutral in the present war. Indeed we are bound to insist on the public redress of England's wrong, in order that we may prove to Russia and to the world that we are not evading our duty of neutrality. The act of Great Britain, of which we complain, was evidently ventured—as a portion of the London Press distinctly avows—on the assumption that either we are not disposed to keep our own law, or that our Government is too weak to enforce it. What grosser insult can be offered a Government and a people than this? And yet we are upbraided for insults to Great Britain, in connection with our efforts to obtain redress!

GREAT BRITAIN STILL RECRUITING.

But, again, although in June last the British Government promised to desist from their enlistments, and Lord PALMERSTON declared that they *had* desisted, one WAGNER *has since been convicted in New-York of recruiting for the British Army on the 3d of August last*—long after the date of the "satisfaction" which the British apologists hold was tendered to Mr. MARCY. And, to show that the British Government has proceeded regardless of the rights and sovereignty of neutral nations, in this foreign enlistment scheme, I assert—what can be proven, if disputed—that she is to this day disturbing all of Germany by her enlistments against the will of the Government, and despite its efforts to stop it. And the better to accomplish this object, she keeps men-of-war transports hovering at the mouths of the Weser and the Elbe, smuggling off the recruits thus obtained day by day. Will any one dare to say that she is right in this, in face of the numerous authorities, English and otherwise, who declare the recruiting of soldiers in neutral territory to be violative of national law, and justly punishable with death?

IMPARTIAL ADMINISTRATION OF OUR LAWS.

To contradict the idea that the American people are lawless, or the American Government is unable or unwilling to execute its neutrality laws, and to repel the imputation that there is any partiality or prejudice against England in the matter, I refer to the fact that we had already indicted the French Consul at San Francisco, Mr. DILLON, and the Mexican Consul, DEL VALLE, for precisely the same offence that the agents of Great Britain have been committing since. The prosecution of those individuals should have been ample notice to England that the evasion of our neutrality laws could not be successfully accomplished by her Consuls. She cannot plead that she was taken by surprise, even were she not bound to know, as she certainly does know, her obligations towards us.

As to the neutrality laws in general, they have been executed by us in every case, without consideration of persons. WALKER's invasion of Lower California was in the first place put down by force. We punished the parties concerned in the expedition of Count RAOUSSET BOURBON against Sonora; crushed the contemplated expeditions against Cuba, and broke up at New-York a contemplated expedition of Venezuelan exiles against Venezuela.

KINNEY AND WALKER—[illegible]

KINNEY did not recruit in San Francisco, as "Z. Z." asserts, but both he and FABENS were indicted upon the charge of doing so in New-York,—and both steamers, the *United States* and the *Ocean Bird*, were stopped on suspicion of contemplated violation of the law. If KINNEY maintains any "occupation" in Central America, it is in spite of our Government, and by evasion of our law. It is false, too, that WALKER recruited openly in San Francisco. He slipped off to Nicaragua with a handful of men, without the knowledge of the Government, which is neither omniscient nor omnipotent. And had it not been for French Consul DILLON's refusal to testify upon WALKER's trial at San Francisco, our Government maintains that he would have been convicted, and so prevented from renewing his exploits in Nicaragua. Whatever force he has with him, went in small numbers by regular steamers of the Nicaragua Line, which carried five hundred passengers. The Government could not stop a steamer on suspicion that some of its passengers were filibusters; and how could we pick out the [illegible] that they were such? But even admitting that lawless men were able to evade the law, that gives the English Government no excuse for uniting with our outlaws, and aiding them to defy us.

MR. CRAMPTON'S COMPLICITY PROVED.

And now I come more directly to Mr. CRAMPTON's case. The President of the United States is not to wait until he has legal evidence against a party suspected of violating our rights or our laws ere he proceeds against him. He is only bound to have *moral conviction*. So it was not necessary that Mr. CRAMPTON should have a trial ere steps were taken in his case. I still maintain that the evidence is conclusive of his complicity in the enlistment scheme *admitted to have been attempted*. The proof is furnished on the HERTZ trial. The objection made to it is that one of the witnesses (HERTZ) is a "convicted criminal." What then? HERTZ is convicted, but of what? Why, of being a recruiting officer of the British Government,—a crime which does not affect his competency or credibility as a witness in the least. It is supremely ridiculous to say that because he is a "convict" on such a charge, he is not to be believed on oath!

And why should not Capt. STROBEL be believed when he substantiates all that HERTZ confesses. Why he was a Captain in the British Army, and his principals would have us disbelieve him because he has quarrelled with them in regard to his pay! That's all. Would an officer of the army be rejected as witness in a case of murder because his accounts were disputed in their settlement? But the

STROBEL'S CREDIBILITY SUSTAINED BY CRAMPTON.

original letters produced on the HERTZ trial show that he was the correspondent and the traveling companion of Mr. CRAMPTON, the guest of Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, Governor of Nova Scotia, and the friend and intimate of gentlemen recognized by both those dignitaries; nor was the *slightest* effort made to impeach STROBEL in Court.

THE DOCUMENTARY PROOFS.

But it is idle to argue the credibility of these *witnesses*. If a convict from the Penitentiary were to produce a budget of original letters, proving a certain fact, the question would not be whether the witness was to be believed, but whether the letters were forgeries? Does Mr. CRAMPTON dispute the genuineness of the letters claimed to be his, and published in the HERTZ trial? If he does not, then I think no man can read even the brief statement of them made in your editorial summary of yesterday without moral conviction of his guilt. But to prove more conclusively still the complicity of Mr. CRAMPTON with STROBEL, I insert the following copy of an original letter from J. W. PRESTON, the Commandant of the British recruiting station at Niagara.

> DEAR STROBEL:—I am directed by the General to acquaint you, that Mr. CRAMPTON wants to see you at his house, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning—be punctual. If you like, come up to my house at half-past 9 o'clock, and we will go together.
>
> Yours, truly, J. W. PRESTON, 76th Reg't.
>
> Tuesday, 15th May, Halifax.

And so all the essential facts against Mr. CRAMPTON brought out by STROBEL's testimony or HERTZ's confession, *are sustained by original letters* which cannot be explained away unless denounced as forgeries, which no one has thought of attempting.

MORE SHOT IN THE LOCKER—IS IT WANTED?

Now as to the complaint that Mr. CRAMPTON was put on trial in the case of another party. The Minister *cannot* be tried directly. If he could, he would be convicted,—for, if I am not greatly mistaken, *there is ample evidence against him which has not seen the light*, were not that already published quite sufficient. *Are Mr. Crampton's apologists sure that there are no other letters of his afloat for the present whereabouts of which he cannot account?*

THE RIGHT OF DISMISSAL.

But our Government is not bound to give him a trial ere acting. It is the right of the President to dismiss him peremptorily, on moral conviction that his presence here ought not be longer permitted. That was precisely what a weak Spanish Government did with BULWER in 1848, just when all Europe was convulsed, and when it was not known from day to day that the Spanish throne could be maintained. England then admitted this peremptory right, by virtue of which the Spanish Foreign Secretary told Mr. BULWER at once that the Government was morally convinced of his complicity with the Revolutionists, and handed him his passports, and told him, as a friend, that he had better leave town the very next day. The great error of the President in this case is, that he did not follow so pertinent a precedent,—but we know he did not. We know that instead of this the case was represented to the British Government, with the request that it would relieve us from the necessity of dismissing Mr. CRAMPTON. We presume that so soon as our Government became aware of CRAMPTON's complicity that *they gave him notice and tendered him an opportunity to make explanations*, either in person or through the medium of his Government; and it seems very clear from the discussions in both the English and the American Press, that although two or three months have elapsed, *no explanations have been received*. Will Mr. CRAMPTON authorize any one to say that these presumptions are incorrect? or, that the developments of the HERTZ trial affecting himself took him by surprise?

INDIRECT TRIAL OF A MINISTER BUT JUST AND PROPER.

Why should Mr. CRAMPTON not be indirectly convicted by the trial of HERTZ? It is the duty of the Government to try his confederates,—and if their trial and conviction produces in the public mind conviction of the Minister's guilt also, he has no right to complain. Suppose a Foreign Minister should hire a man to commit a murder in New-York, what would be done? Our Government would, of course, complain to his, and demand redress as against the Minister,—but would we, on that account, desist from trying the assassin? And if it turned out that the trial of the assassin showed him to be the mere tool of the Foreign Minister, would it not be ridiculous to complain that the conviction of the Minister was a violation of comity towards his Government, or unjust to him?

But, beyond all this, in order to convict HERTZ and WAGNER, it was necessary to show that they were acting in behalf of some foreign Government, because unless that were proven they were not amenable to the Neutrality Law, which forbids *enlisting for the service of a foreign prince*. So, proof of the complicity of officials of the British Government, including CRAMPTON, was absolutely indispensable to maintain the prosecution against HERTZ. And herein is an ample answer to the complaints that CRAMPTON was put on trial.

THE CITIZENSHIP OF A CONSUL DON'T SAVE HIM.

Finally, it is not there that the British Consul CURTIS, at Cologne, was prosecuted "as a Prussian subject." On the contrary, the Court expressly said that it was wholly immaterial whether he was a Prussian subject or not. The statement of "Z. Z." on this point is an intimation that if CURTIS had been a British subject he would not have been amenable to punishment. To show that such is neither British policy nor law, it is only necessary to say that our Treaty with England stipulates that "in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws of the Government to which he is sent," a "Consul may either be punished according to law if the laws will reach the case, or sent back."

HOW TO PRESERVE PEACE.

I do not see that Mr. CRAMPTON's champion has made good a single point he essayed. I subscribe entirely to his suggestion that unless our Government meets the case "in a proper spirit, there is imminent danger that the peaceful relations of the two countries may be interrupted;" but we should probably differ as to what constitutes a "proper spirit." I believe it to be that which asks nothing but what is right, and evinces the boldest determination to submit to nothing wrong; and if it is true that the British Government deem this misunderstanding a "serious one," it is high time for them to tell our Government so, and either recall Mr. CRAMPTON, or say why they won't do it. Until they have done that, outside advocacy is at best impradent.

R.

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CARPETS. HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE, 6s. per yard. PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

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PROFESSOR DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—WONDERFUL CURES: R. P. Walker, No. 95 Cliff-st., of long-standing pains in side and back. Dr. Wood, of headache. Dr. Weichner, of Philadelphia, of the piles. Robert L. Berlin, merchant, Post-Deposit, Md., of rheumatism. It is impossible to recapitulate. The ELECTRIC OIL has cured, and the ELECTRIC OIL will cure, more aches, pains, bruises, swellings, corns, [illegible], neuralgia, rheumatism, sore nipples, caked breasts, tender feet, &c., than any article ever discovered. Bed-ridden rheumatic—pain-stricken or crippled invalid! come and be healed! Do not believe us—but ask the thousands who have been cured. Sold by all druggists. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st., Wholesale Agents.

SILKS.—WILL BE OPENED THIS DAY, $60,000 worth of rich Silks, which will be offered at 30 per cent. less than cost of importation, viz: 12,000 yards Plaid and Stripe Silks, 4s., worth 6s. per yard. 15,000 yards Plaid and Stripe Silks, 6s., worth 8s. per yard. 20,000 yards Extra rich Silks, 8s., worth 12s. per yard. 15,000 yards Colored Moire Antique, $2, worth $5 per yard. 2,000 yards Rich Black Silks, from 6s. to 12s. per yard. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere. STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by BARNES & PARK, Sole Agents, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MERINO AND SAXONY WOOL PLAIDS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer, THIS DAY, 2,000 pieces Merino and Saxony Plaids, choice colors, and the best quality imported, at 5s. per yard. Also, 2,000 pieces French Merinoes, comprising every color and shade, from 6s. to $1 per yard, well worth $1 and $1 25. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES STILL TRIUMPHANT. THE REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE Committee on Scales reads thus: FAIRBANKS & CO., Broadway—For Heavy Platform Scale, Gold Medal. FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Platform Scale, perfectly correct, with drop lever, Silver Medal. FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Prescription Scale, Diploma. FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Gold Coin Detector and Post-Office Balance, Diploma. These Scales mentioned above were taken from the ordinary stock of the subscribers, and proved at the trial before the Judges of the Institute, just what they are warranted to prove on every trial, and in every day service—*perfectly correct*. They are manufactured, as heretofore, by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect, as regards workmanship and material—every Scale being subjected to the severest test before it is allowed to go out of the establishment. Nearly 100 modifications of these Weighing Machines are now offered to the business public, among which are: RAILROAD TRACK and DEPOT SCALES. HAY AND COAL SCALES, with Iron Levers. WAREHOUSE SCALES, STORE SCALES in great variety. Also, a neat FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house. WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS. BANKERS' AND DRUGGISTS' SCALES. POST-OFFICE BALANCES. GOLD COIN SCALES. And in short the most extensive and complete assortment of Weighing Apparatus to be found in the United States. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Branman's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

TONIC QUASSIA CUPS FOR DYSPEPTICS. A fresh supply for sale by GABAUDAN & HILL, Importers Druggists' Articles, No. 47 Maiden-lane.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

A VERY USEFUL ARTICLE IS INDIA RUBBER Sheeting, a very fine, soft and pliable fabric, which has been extensively used in the City Hospitals ever since it was first introduced, and is especially adapted to sickness, nursery, and many other purposes; is free from any unpleasant odor, and can be cleansed as easily as linen. Those who have used it are unanimous in pronouncing it not only a highly useful but an almost indispensable article for the purposes for which it is designed. Physicians, nurses, and all others having occasion to use the above, can obtain the best article by calling for that manufactured by D. HODGMAN. Warehouse No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st. For sale by the piece or single yard.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for old machines of every kind. Great numbers of machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange, apply personally or by letter to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

FURS FOR THE AGED—FURS FOR THE YOUTHFUL; Furs for the rich; Furs for the economical; Furs for the beautiful; Furs for the innocent; cheap Furs; high-priced Furs; light and dark-colored Furs, and fine Furs, and coarse Furs are all embraced in KNOX'S stock, which to examine, ("not to place too fine a point upon it,") you have not to go far, for they are displayed in every variety, shape, color, style and quality, at his popular and conveniently-located establishment, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. Ladies, furnish yourselves with Furs, and be sure to do it at KNOX'S.

GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPORIUM.—The opening of the Fur Season at GENIN'S lower store has been signalized by the introduction of a splendid variety of ladies' fancy furs, comprising muffs, victorines, cloaks, tippets, cuffs, &c., of royal ermine, Russian and American sable, martin, mink, chinchilla, and other materials. They are made up after the latest French models, and have been purchased under circumstances that will admit of their sale at very moderate prices. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

CHEAP DAGUERREOTYPES, AT DEMAREST'S old gallery, Bleecker corner Amos-st.; extra large size daguerreotypes for 50 cents, equal in quality to those charged $5 for elsewhere. These pictures are beautifully colored and inserted in a handsome case, and warranted not to fade. Give them a trial. DEMAREST, Bleecker corner Amos-st.

CHEAP DAGUERREOTYPES, AT DEMAREST'S old gallery, Bleecker, corner Amos-st.; extra large size daguerreotypes for 50 cents, equal in quality to those charged $5 for elsewhere. These pictures are beautifully colored and inserted in a handsome case, and warranted not to fade. Give them a trial. DEMAREST, Bleecker, corner Amos-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NOTICE.—YOU WILL FIND A FASHIONABLE AND well-made stock of WINTER CLOTHING at our celebrated cheap house, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau. DEVLIN & JESSUP.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance lock and cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

[illegible] Was it He?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The other day while searching the records of the Lower Police Court for the year 1837, we came across the arrest of one LOUIS AMBROISE, for assault and battery and disorderly conduct on the complaint of one [illegible], and that said LOUIS was bailed out after a few days by PIERRE CORNAULT, of No. 56 Duane-street. Can this be His Majesty NAPOLEON III.? It was just about the time that he is said to have been an inmate of the old Bridewell, lived in Duane-street, and I have some reasons to suspect that the person who bailed the LOUIS above named, was the Emperor's landlord. NOSNIIR.

The Taylor Monument.

The citizens of Northampton County, Penn., are making extensive arrangements for the dedication of a monument at Easton, Penn., on the 20th inst., to the memory of GEORGE TAYLOR, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. General WINFIELD SCOTT, Governor POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, and other distinguished men, have been invited to be present. Twenty different military companies are expected. A dispatch to the *Herald* says the monument is to be erected to the honor of ZACHARY TAYLOR—undoubtedly an error, as we cannot see the propriety of a monument being erected to the brave old General in such an out-of-the-way place as Easton.—*Atlas.*

HENRY FOWLER, Esq., has been appointed Professor of Political Economy in the University of Rochester. The Albany *Register*, speaking of this appointment, says:

"Mr. FOWLER is a relative of Prof. DEWEY of the University of Rochester, and a son-in-law of Judge WILLARD of Saratoga Springs. He is a graduate of Williams College, and a young gentleman of solid attainments and fine culture. He maintained a high position as a writer while editor of the Chicago *Tribune*. His genial manners and energetic character, joined to his scholarship and talents, give sure promise that he will be a valuable accession to the University Faculty and the society of Rochester."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Tar Water—As combined with other simples, by Dr. WISTAR in his celebrated BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, has a peculiar power over all diseases of the lungs. Many physicians have used it in their practice and generally with marked success.

Hearing for the Deaf.—This neat and convenient instrument is the only means that will enable the deaf to hear in spite of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

THE NORTHWESTERN SETTLEMENT COMPANY Will hold a Public Meeting at UNION BUILDING, No. 163 BOWERY, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, and on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at CHELSEA HALL, in 18th-st., near the 8th-av.

The best of farm land may be obtained through the agency of this Company, at the Government price, $1 25 per acre, either in IOWA, WISCONSIN OR MINNESOTA.

The subscribers in this Company will secure all the advantages of associated numbers, and the social advantages and increase in the value of their property, which is sure to result from such aggregation.

Full particulars may be obtained at these meetings, or by application at the Company's office, No. 116 Nassau-st.

JAMES MACKEAN, President.
THOMAS [illegible], Secretary.

Valuable Cotton Cordage Machinery for Sale.—Including Patent-rights for the States of New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut, to be sold at private sale. This machinery, embracing the entire apparatus of the COTTON CORDAGE WORKS, may be seen in full operation at No. 265 Cherry-st., near Rutgers, New-York. It will be sold at a great sacrifice, and on the most reasonable terms, as the proprietors find it necessary to convert the building into a mill, to meet the exigencies growing out of the destruction of their Brooklyn Mills by fire, on the 11th ult.

The great advantage of the Patent lies: 1st, in the peculiar mode of spinning, by which two twists are put in at each revolution of the flyer; and second, in the peculiar mode of laying, by which a very important point is attained, with reference to heavy or large cordage, in having the stock to stand still, thus allowing the machinery to run much faster than any other ever before invented for the purpose of making cordage or rope.

This highly finished machinery, which is all in first-rate running order, is nearly new, and consists of twenty-four 36-inch cards, with front heads, twelve spinners, three layers, two double-header lappers, one picker or willow, and one grinding frame, together with card cans and fixtures. The boilers, and engine of sixty-horse power, are also for sale.

Southern manufacturers, particularly, are invited to call and examine the works while in operation.

Take East Broadway stage to Rutgers-st., and you are within three minutes' walk of the establishment.

BECKER & BROTHER, No. 265 Cherry-st.
New-York, Nov. 17, 1855.

Electro-Chemical Baths.—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 200 6th-av. to No. 73 West 18th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous affects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all minerals from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

Astounding Testimony.—JERSEY CITY, Nov. 16, 1855.—Dr. L. B. WRIGHT—*Dear Sir:* Knowing that you have recently placed your valuable medicines before the public, it occurred to me that I might be able to render you a favor by stating what it has done for my wife. My wife was laboring under a pulmonary affection, (disease of the lungs,) and had been treated by several eminent physicians, who declared her case incurable, and stated as their opinion that she could not long survive. I then sent for you. You gave her your scrofulous antidote, and I am happy to say that it has made a perfect cure, and sufficient time has elapsed to prove her cure permanent. You are at liberty to make whatever disposition you please with this, and refer any one to us for the truth of the same, at No. 73 Mercer-st., Jersey City.

CHARLES KALENBACH.

Sold wholesale and retail at No. 409 Broadway, New-York; and by druggists generally throughout the Union.

The Second Lecture of the Popular Course at Hope Chapel will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 21st inst., by Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Subject—*Europe and America.* The Committee have the pleasure to announce that the following named gentlemen will lecture in the course:

Rev. Dr. LORD, Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD,
Hon. HORACE MANN, Rev. JOHN PIERPONT,
Rev. H. W. BELLOWS.

Tickets for the remaining seven lectures, $1 25; single tickets, 25c. May be obtained of CHARLES S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; and at the door.

South Brooklyn Lectures.—A Course of Four Lectures on *Egypt, Goshen, and the Desert of Sinai, Palestine and Jerusalem,* will be delivered at the Chapel of the Strong-place Baptist Church, cor. of Degraw-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 21 and 22, and MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 26 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. G. W. SAMSON, of Washington, D. C., being the results of his personal visits to those places. Each Lecture will be illustrated by Maps, Drawings, Specimens, &c. Tickets to the Course, 75 cents; Single Admission, 25 cents. Children, half-price.

The Soul or Spirit of Herbs.—That every herb has a soul or spirit as distinct from the herb as the soul of man is from his body, demonstrated by the galvanic current of Dr. S. B. SMITH'S Electro-Chemical Foot Bath. The experiment is performed daily, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 77 Canal-st. The scientific are invited to attend.

Mercantile Library Association.—The class in the French Language will commence THIS EVENING. Those in German and Spanish TO-MORROW EVENING. Members desirous of joining either of the above classes will please be present in Room No. 17 Clinton Hall.

FLOYD CLARKSON,
Chairman Class Committee.

Thackeray's Second Lecture, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; lecture commences at 8. Tickets for the course may be obtained of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row, New-York, at the Bookstores in Brooklyn, and at the door. Single tickets, 50 cents.

The "Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females"—Will hold their Forty-second Anniversary at the Asylum, No. [illegible] 20th-st., on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 11 o'clock, when the Annual Report will be read and an Address delivered. All friendly to this institution are respectfully invited to attend.

Fair—Attractive Collection of Fancy and Useful Goods—Refreshments—Good Music.—The ladies of the Hedding M. E. Church, Jersey City, will hold a Fair at Commercial Hall, Nov. 20, 21 and 22. Open from 2 o'clock till 10 o'clock P. M. Proceeds to assist in completing their church edifice.

American Institute Farmers' Club.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20th, at noon. Subject—*Preservation of Fruit and Vegetables.* Strangers are always specially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for CALIFORNIA, &c., per United States steamer EMPIRE CITY, will close at this office on TUESDAY, the 20th day of November, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Superior Trees.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following experienced servants: Two very competent Protestant cooks, washers and ironers, highly recommended; a very neat and efficient Protestant chambermaid and child's nurse, is a most seamstress; four very capable Protestant girls for general housework, (one English and one German;) several nice, smart, intelligent young girls accustomed to carry children, waiting on table, &c., wages varying from $2 50 to $4 per month; also a large selection of the best and most respectable class of Catholic help, to be seen, till engaged, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. Established several years under the patronage and approval of our most influential families. N. B.—Servants making application for situations positively not admitted without references direct from former employers.

SITUATION WANTED—By a trustworthy Protestant man, as waiter, porter, or any Business in that line. He can read, write, and keep accounts. He has excellent references for waiting, and is capable of marketing to any amount. No objections to a hotel or boarding-house, or will go in the country a short distance, if necessary. Will take moderate wages. Any one requiring such help will find him obliging, industrious and anxious to please. Apply, for two days, at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, or at No. 259 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress, or to do general housework; the other as nurse and seamstress; also, a Protestant girl, aged 16, and a nice colored girl, aged 14, would take any situations; also, an American young woman wants a situation to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By respectable women; the one, an American, would do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in the washing; the other is an excellent seamstress, she can cut and fit, or would act as nurse and seamstress; the other as cook, or to cook, wash and iron; she can bake bread, pies, cakes, &c. They all have excellent City references, and have no objections to the country. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, with the best of City reference. One as general housework girl; a most excellent washer and ironer, a competent plain cook, who understands baking and pastry. Will give excellent City reference. Wages $6 to $7 a month, in this City or Brooklyn. The other is 15; a neat chambermaid and nurse; a smart, willing girl. Wages $3 50. Call at No. 339 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter or as nurse and plain sewer. This young woman is well experienced, and has the best of reference. Has no objections to City or country. Can be seen until suited at No. 31 Spring-st., corner of Mott-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference—one as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, is a nice hand at dressmaking, children's clothing and family sewing. Call at No. 73 8th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman or waiter, by a colored man, who understands his business in all its branches. His wife also wants a situation as cook or housemaid. They will take places separately or together, in town or country. Apply at BELL'S Intelligence Office, No. 90 Leonard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most efficient young woman as chambermaid and waitress or laundress, gets up all kinds of fine linen in superior style; is most willing and obliging. Can furnish the highest references as experienced, confidential and smart. Apply No. 178 20th-st., cor. of 8th-av., third floor, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable girl as waiter and chambermaid. Can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for two years. Also, situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 155 West 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER.—A graduate of a Northern University, a thorough scholar, and an experienced classical teacher, wishes a situation in a public or private school. No objection to going South or West. Address, for three days, TEACHER, Day-st. House, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework; has no objection to do chamberwork; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 115 Hammond-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as seamstress in a respectable family; understands dressmaking, and is a good plain sewer; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 110 Bleecker-st., between Greene and Wooster sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl to do general housework or chamberwork. Can be seen between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., junction of Fulton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, for two days. Inquire in the fancy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American woman, as chambermaid and waiter; has no objection to do the general housework of a small private family; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 69½ West Washington-place, until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Can give good reference; no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 114 Stanton-st., 2d floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls; one as nurse and seamstress; the other as waitress or chambermaid. Good references. Apply at No. 294 18th-st., near 9th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waiting, also plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 36 Willow-st., Brooklyn, from 9 till 2 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By a nice Protestant young woman in a private family as cook; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 220 West 17th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A Lady who has experience in Teaching, desires a situation as Visiting Governess, in a family where the children would pursue the ordinary English studies. Moderate compensation required. Address T. J., at this office.

ONE THING NEEDFUL.—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

TO FRENCH TEACHERS.—Wanted, a person to instruct a few pupils in the above language. One thinking a good home with a moderate compensation a sufficient inducement to engage for the coming Winter, may hear of a situation by addressing L. T. F., South Norwalk, Conn.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS—Is desirous of obtaining a situation; is a Protestant, understands dressmaking and all kinds of fine sewing; can do up embroideries neatly; no objection to some chamberwork; is out of employment in consequence of the family she lived with going to Europe. Can be seen on Tuesday, at No. 59 Clinton-place, from whence she can get reference.

ENGLISH SERVANTS DISENGAGED.—Cook, nurse, with ten years' reference, an upper servant or family seamstress, a man waiter and a groom. Apply at THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, 149 Grand-st.

EMPLOYERS WISHING GOOD SERVANTS will find a choice of respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses, and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO'S., No. 287 Broadway, cor. Reade-st.; also waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A young woman who is a good plain sewer, and accustomed to the care of children. Must have undoubted references. Apply at No. 46 West 27th-st., from 3 to 6 P. M.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.—A competent school teacher in District No. 2, Flushing, L. I. Apply to CHARLES ROE, THOMAS C. BELL, or to WM. HENRY SALT.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND—AT THE FAITHFUL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waiters, nurses, &c., who are both willing and competent.

BOY WANTED—The subscriber would be willing to take a respectable youth as an apprentice to learn the art of engraving on wood. One with some taste for the fine arts would be preferred. No compensation for the first year.

N. ORR, No. 52 John-st.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED.—To learn a beautiful art that pays from $4 to $6 a day profit, and is suitable for either city or country; is taught in two hours, at a low rate. Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No. 44 Hudson-st.

ENGINEER WANTED.—A man capable of running a small engine, about five-horse power, and not afraid of work. Apply at Nos. 397 and 399 Water-st.

FEMALE SERVANTS' HOME—No. 149 Grand-st.—This is a quiet, comfortable and cheap boarding-house for servants out of place, from whence the best situations are procurable. Apply to the Matron.

LIGHTNING RODS—Otis' Patent. Also, other Rods, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted South and West. Lyon Manf'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

WANTED—By a respectable woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a baby to nurse at her own residence. Apply at No. 187 East 29th-st.

HILL'S HAIR DYE—4s. a box, black or brown, best in use; also, his infallible Onguent, for the restoration, growth and beauty of the hair, removing dandruff, &c. Sold at HAGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway; also, at No. 45 Nassau-st., and No. 1 Barclay-st., N. Y.; Nos. 175 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & NELLEGAR, cor. State and Pearl sts., Albany; E. R. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

THE PHILADELPHIA ALE ASSOCIATION.—STEVENS & CO., Agents, have removed to "The Club Room," No. 86 Chambers-st., (six doors west of Broadway,) where the choicest liquors, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, "Kennett" and New-York ales and lager bier, drawn directly from the tap by the glass can always be found. Families supplied by the bottle or cask.

FORT DES MOINES.—We are officially informed that in order to carry out the object for which the "Natural History Association" was organized at this important point, A. J. STEVENS, Esq., an enterprising citizen of Fort Des Moines, has assumed all the responsibility attending the consummation of this popular enterprise.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

CHARLES FULLER—Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, 90 and 95 per cent. Alcohol. No. 209 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts. New-York.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE.—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 390 Water-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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(His first appearance in 12 months.)	
Launcelot Gobbo	Mr. H. PLACIDE
Lorenzo	Mr. FRAZER,

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Gratiano	Mr. A. W. FENNO
The Duke	Mr. SANDFORD
Antonio	Mr. H. B. PHILLIPS
Old Gobbo	Mr. WHITING
Tubal	Mr. STODDART
Solanio	Mr. CUTTER
Salarino	Mr. HODGES
Balthasar	Mr. RINGOLD
Leonardo	Mr. WALTERS
Lords, Ladies, Senators, Attendants, &c.	
Portia	Mad. PONISI
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With the Song of
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To be followed by a
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Finale—	DODWORTH'S BAND

Mr. GEORGE H. BARRETT

Will have the honor of appearing, and taking his leave of the Public.

To conclude with the 3d, 4th and 5th Acts of Sheridan's
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Charles Surface	Mr. LESTER.
Joseph Surface	Mr. C. FISHER.
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Trip	Mr. GROSVENOR.
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Snake	Mr. RINGOLD.
Sir Harry	Mr. WALTERS.
Rowley	Mr. HENRY.
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Maria	Mrs. WARREN.
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Bianca........Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne.

To conclude with the Farce called
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MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, will appear every night this week.

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THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE TOODLES.

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After which, the comedy entitled
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
To conclude with the Comedy of
LAVATER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Grand Collection of LIVING WILD BEASTS, including Lions, Lioness, Tigers, Leopard, Lama, Zebra, Grizzly Bear, &c., just received. TUESDAY, Nov. 20, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the immensely successful LIME-KILN MAN. Fairfax, C. W. Clarke; Jack, Hadaway; Emma, Miss Mestayer. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, POOR PILLICODDY and a RACE FOR DINNER. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway. MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 19, 20 and 21, by request, the popular burlesque on

SONNAMBULA.
and
MATRIMONIAL BLESSINGS.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 22, 23 and 24, the grand burlesque on

CINDERELLA.

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY EVERY NIGHT.
Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.
In rehearsal, a DOLEFUL TRAGEDY, in 2 acts.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM LECTURES.—The fourth Lecture of the Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, by E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq. Subject—*Cheerfulness.* Doors open at 7—Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the remainder of the Course may be had at the Athenæum. A limited number of single tickets may be had for each Lecture, at 25 cents each.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The wonderful RAVELS with a greatly increased company will commence an engagement here on MONDAY next, Nov. 26, 1855. Full particulars will be duly announced.

THE THIRD ANNUAL BALL—Of the NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION will be held at Niblo's, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21. Tickets $2, to be procured of any of the members of the Association, or any of the Catholic Bookstores; also at the door the evening of the Ball.

T. LYNCH, President.
JAS. GIBBONS, Secretary.

J. B. BROWN'S SECOND READING.—J. B. BROWN will give his second Entertainment, consisting of Readings and Recitations, selections from the Orators and Poets of England and America, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS No. 444 BROADWAY.—Open EVERY EVENING [illegible]

MUSIC—FURNISHED FOR PRIVATE PARTIES [illegible]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in [illegible] It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TWENTY-SECOND NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

Debut of
MADAME NANTIER DIDIEE,
(From the Royal Italian Opera, London.)
In Rossini's Grand Opera, in three acts,
LA SEMIRAMIDE,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1855,
with Madame DE LA GRANGE, Signor MORELLI and others.

During the Opera, A PAS DE TROIS, by Mlle. DE LA VERNE, Madame CIOCCA and M. BOTTOLETTI.

Musical Director and Conductor........MAX MARETZEK.

Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.

Reserved seats may be obtained at the principal office, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DAMBKIN'S Agency; JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.
SHAKESPEARE AND MILTON.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 353 Broadway,
Are now exhibiting in their Gallery,
TWO EXQUISITE PAINTINGS,
"SHAKESPEARE IN HIS STUDY"
AND
"MILTON IN HIS STUDY."
BY JOHN FAED,
Member of the Royal Scottish Academy.

G. H. BARRETT'S BENEFIT—ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TUESDAY, Nov. 20.
AMPHITHEATRE TICKETS........FIFTY CENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELERY, &c.

WATCHES! FINE AND CHEAP WATCHES!—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, in Wall-st., offers for sale all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, four holes jeweled	[illegible]
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	[illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, four holes jeweled	[illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	[illegible]
GOLD ENAMEL WATCHES, for Ladies	[illegible]
GOLD ENAMEL WATCHES, in Hunting Cases	[illegible]
BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND AND ENAMEL WATCHES	[illegible]
BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND AND ENAMEL WATCHES, in Hunting Cases	75 00
GOLD HUNTING LEPINE WATCHES, in beautifully engraved cases	[illegible]
GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, in beautifully engraved cases	[illegible]
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, from	[illegible] to [illegible]
WATCHES WITH PLACE FOR DAGUERREOTYPES	[illegible] to [illegible]
SPLENDID JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time keepers	[illegible] to [illegible]
SPLENDID T. F. COOPER WATCHES, from	[illegible] to [illegible]
SPLENDID INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses, in gold cases, from	[illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER INDEPENDENT SECONDS	[illegible] to [illegible]
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, which run eight days	[illegible] to [illegible]
GOLD MAGIC WATCHES, which change into three different watches, for Ladies and Gentlemen	[illegible] to [illegible]
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, full jeweled	[illegible] to [illegible]
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, full jeweled, and rich cases, from	[illegible] to [illegible]
BEAUTIFUL GOLD WATCHES, shell-shaped, for Ladies	[illegible] to 75 00
BEAUTIFUL GOLD WATCHES, with Diamond and Enamel backs	[illegible] to [illegible]
FINE GOLD WATCHES, which wind up and turn the hands without any key	[illegible] to [illegible]
FINE GOLD WATCHES, in Hunting Cases, beautifully engraved	[illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	[illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, in Hunting Cases	[illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	[illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled, Hunting Cases	[illegible] to [illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING CASE RAILWAY TIMEKEEPERS	[illegible] to [illegible]

M. J. TOBIAS, R. & G. BEESLEY, HARRISON, T. F. COOPER, and all other celebrated makers, for sale at all times very low.

SILVER LEPINES, four holes jeweled	[illegible] to [illegible]
SILVER LEPINES in Hunting Cases, four holes jeweled	[illegible] to [illegible]

All watches guaranteed to keep correct time. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange. Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in the best manner, and warranted, at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States, per Express, free of charge.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., (2d floor,) near Broadway.

JACOBS' CELEBRATED CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS—Gents' Cluster Pins, with chain, $5; without chain, $4. Rings, Earrings, Studs, Crosses, Bracelets, Ladies' Pins, Buttons, neck ornaments, and every variety of jewelry, made from the above diamonds. Articles sent by mail to any part of the United States by inclosing amount, addressed,

L. & J. JACOBS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—Dr. ALBERT G. MACKEY, Grand Secretary and Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, will deliver, by special request, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 21st inst., at Odd Fellows' Hall, a lecture on *Woman—Her true Sphere, and her true Rights and Duties.* It is earnestly hoped that the wives and daughters of Masons will be largely represented on that occasion. Price of admission 25 cents, to be had at the door on the evening of the lecture, or of either of the undersigned Committee, appointed by the M. W. Grand Master at a meeting of the Fraternity, held on the 18th inst. The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

J. B. YATES SOMMERS, Chairman.
JNO. W. LEONARD, Secretary.

Committee.—Asa Hinckley, H. W. Turner, Wm. Gurney, George Ackerman, James Pugh, John W. Simons, F. J. Dewitt, N. Peck, T. T. Outerbridge, John F. Baldwin.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—This Society will celebrate the Fifty-first Anniversary of their organization on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

The members of the Society are requested to meet at their rooms in the University at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. THOMAS DE WITT, D.D., will deliver the address in the Chapel of the University at 8 o'clock.

The public are respectfully invited to attend.

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER,
J. ROMEYN BRODHEAD,
ERASTUS C. BENEDICT,
Committee of Arrangements.

CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—Opposite Washington Parade Ground.—A Lecture will be delivered in the French Language by Professor DAVID, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, at 8 o'clock precisely. Subject—*Sacred and Theatrical Music, Actors and Actresses, their History and Influence in the United States.* Tickets 25 cents.

LECTURE.—By Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for the benefit of the Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Ups and Downs.* Tickets at 25 cents each can be obtained at Messrs. CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway, or any of the officers of the Church, and at the door.

THE MEMBERS OF THE INDEPENDENCE GUARD—Are hereby requested to assemble at the Armory in citizen's dress, with the usual badge of mourning, on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely, to attend the funeral of our late associate WM. W. HINCKEN. By order.

JAS. A. BOYLE, Captain.
FRED. T. LOCKE, F. S.

CHESS, CHESS, CHESS—The Brooklyn Chess Club meets at Toynbee's Hotel, Montague-place, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Quarterly subscriptions $1 50. For full particulars, inquire of THOMAS TOYNBEE.

MILLINERY.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, CHENILLE, RIBBONS, &c.,
In every variety, may be found, at very
LOW PRICES FOR CASH,
At Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, [illegible]-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and [illegible] trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced [illegible]

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!
W. GILLIES & BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old [illegible] Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. [illegible] W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture.

THE OFFICE FOR THE SALE OF
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS,
IS REMOVED TO ROOM NO. 3
MOFFAT BUILDING,
No. 335 *BROADWAY.*
WM. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, [illegible] BURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT-RHEUM, [illegible] tively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE [illegible] of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; [illegible]

[illegible] TOOTH SOAP.—[illegible] removes the [illegible] prevents the teeth decaying, [illegible] and polish of the enamel, [illegible] the breath. No. [illegible] Bowery.

S[illegible]—A lot of ORDWAY & [illegible] sleighs of the best material, steel shoes, and equal to any for style, workmanship or durability. For sale at manufacturers' prices at No. 35 Wooster-st.

ORDWAY & [illegible]

[illegible] AVENUE RAILROAD CO. FOR [illegible]—Six omnibus sleighs, very little used and complete in every way; also, 4 tons of superior English horse [illegible] Apply to the Superintendent, corner of 6th-av. and [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

THE [illegible] GYMNASIUM.—[illegible] BINGHAM, [illegible]—In a [illegible] in two departments, re[illegible]. The studies, beginning with the [illegible] the most important English [illegible] French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping [illegible] and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms [illegible] provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and [illegible], can here be satisfied. No pains [illegible] to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Waverly-place. Mr. Schubert has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's justly-celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J.—This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $60 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, SHORT-HAND, &c. Students at PAINE'S are taught an elegant and expeditious hand-writing and Book-keeping as used in the best Commercial houses. Ladies' writing classes $5, twelve lessons. Rooms at No. 293 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Mr. P. is securing new efficient teachers and additional rooms for private lessons.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 300 Broadway, has a few private desks vacant, which may be secured this day on very favorable terms; also a few seats at only $10 for a full course in double entry. An elegant business hand is guaranteed to bad writers.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 87 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A CARD.—A clergyman accustomed to give private lessons to young ladies in Latin, French and English, has two hours each day unoccupied. Parents wishing to embrace a good opportunity of improving their children, will please address CURA, at the *Times* Office.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.—REMOVAL.—The Academy of Music and the Languages, Mrs. G. H. CALDWELL, Principal, has been removed from No. 298 Pacific-st. to [illegible] Schermerhorn-st., between Court and Clinton sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining times and terms, can be had at the Academies.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Classes on Mondays and Thursdays, corner of 8th-av. and 24th-st.; also, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at the new rooms No. 207 Bowery, near Rivington-st. Brooklyn classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at No. 106 Orange-st., corner of Fulton. For Ladies, Misses and Masters, from 3 to 6 P. M.; for gentlemen, at 7½ and 9½ P. M.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL.—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.
my29-1awlyTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 23, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
au26-1awlyTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 96 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to [illegible].
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK.—No. 1 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest will be paid by this Bank after the 1st of January next on all sums under $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums of $500 and upward. The Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK.—No. 261 3d-av., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
WM. H. PLATT, President.
E. [illegible], Sec'y. JAS. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, for the three months ending 31st Oct., 1855.

Assets on hand July 31, per Balance Book excluding estimated Items heretofore reported as Assets		$2,975,504 47
Receipts during the Quarter.		
For Premiums and Policies	$159,641 97	
For Interest and Annuities	997 74	$160,639 71
Total		$3,136,224 18
Disbursements during the Quarter.		
Claims by death and additions to same	$74,883 13	
Commissions	6,088 58	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Postage, Exchange, Taxes, Advertising, etc.	13,823 82	
Surrendered Policies	8,931 13	
Reduction of Premiums	372 30	$103,044 16
Total		$3,033,190 02
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank		$12,983 09
Bonds and Mortgages		2,945,037 94
Fire Insurance Account		816 54
Bills Receivable		3,498 75
Deposited for Taxes		4,625 13
Due from Agents		61,118 02
Unadjusted Premium Account		5,592 95
Total		$3,033,190 02

NOTE.—For the purpose of simplifying the published Statements of this Company, the estimated Assets, consisting of Interest accrued and not due, and deferred premium account, amounting at the time of the present report to $170,000, and which have been included hitherto in our statements, are not now, nor will they be hereafter, added.

Amount at Risk, 1st August, 1855	$24,206,943 34
Issued since	1,317,635 00
Total	$25,524,578 34
DEDUCT.	
Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead	$516,300 00
Amount at risk, 1st Nov., 1855	$25,008,278 34
Number of Policies running 1st Aug., 1855	8,358
Issued since	417
Total	8,775
DEDUCT.	
Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead	197
Policies running 1st Nov., 1855	8,578
Increase in amount at Risk	$801,335 00
Increase in Policies	220
Increase in amount of Investments	$51,339 25

F. S. WINSTON, President.
I. ABBATT, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	S. D. Babcock,
Wm. V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	R. G. Moulton,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abraham Bininger,	C. G. Stedman,
Rob't H. M'Curdy,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cephas H. Norton,
J. V. L. Pruyn,	John Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac G. Pearson,	S. M. Cornell,	Wm. H. Popham,
William Moore,	S. E. Sproulls,	L. Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. Smith Brown,
Eugene Dutilh,	Hamlin Blake,	George R. Clark,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 836 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL $150,000.—Office, No. 2[illegible] Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.
WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, President.
[illegible] B. DAWSON, Secretary.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy. Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.
Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post Office Balances and Standard Weights.
For sale, at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES.—From the celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY. Also [illegible] Brands, Sugar Mills, Coffee Presses, &c. For sale by [illegible] BURKEE, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 12 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green, New-York City.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD.—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the *State of Illinois*. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $6 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during *the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments*—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, *to give information* and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house with two lots of ground, on 6th-av., 125 feet south of 130th-st., being in Harlem. A part can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, *one lot of ground on 9th-av.*, between 98th and 99th sts. One lot of ground on 96th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Four lots of ground in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County. Four lots of ground in the village of Union Port, Westchester County. Two lots of ground in the village of Mount Pleasant, near Hoboken, New-Jersey. Inquire of STEPHEN BROOKER, No. 26 Clinton-st., or 294 Division-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.—At a great bargain, on 18th-st., 20x42, lot 100 feet, 3-story, with all the new improvements, $7,250. Also, on 35th-st., splendid finish, $6,000. Also, one on 44th-st., near 9th-av., 25 by 50, lot 100 feet, 4-story, cost to build over $7,000, will be sold for $5,500. House with store on 8th-av. at a bargain. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—A BARGAIN.—A new house with three-quarters of an acre of ground, marble mantels, sliding-doors, gas, and bath room, marble washstand, grounds, ornamented shade trees, &c.; good view of the Hudson; five minutes' from Glenwood depôt. Can be made 1½ acre. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A brown stone front house, 20x47; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; finished with all the modern improvements. Situated No. 75 East 29th-st., in a well improved neighborhood, being three stories high with basement and under cellar. Price $9,250. Terms easy. Inquire of J. W. FRELDER, No. 112 Lexington-av.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY'S property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $8,000; $4,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,600 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to
EDWARD J. POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x33 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly place and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 10 of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street, front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river, 140 feet; 465 feet on 135th-st., and 465 feet towards 136th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

FARM FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated on the bank of the Raritan River, (30 miles from New-York,) within half a mile of Railroad Depôt at Bound Brook, N. J. The house and out-buildings are large and in excellent order, and the ground (a sandy loam) in a high state of cultivation. Either fifty or ninety acres will be sold with the buildings, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of CAMMANN & HERDER, No. 20 Water-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, other days of the same parties at Bound Brook or Somerville, or of the proprietor on the premises. JOHN BURKE.

FOR SALE.—The store house at Baskingridge lately in possession of DOTY & WILSON, together with the stock and fixtures, is offered for sale. The store and house are situated in the most desirable location in the village, for business, and is well adapted for a store and residence. The store is well stocked with goods of all kinds, desirable for a country trade. Probably no better opportunity was ever offered in the County for any one, who is desirous of engaging in the mercantile business. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM F. HALLIDAY, New-Vernon, or to the assignee.
ROBERT SEAMAN,
No. 117 West-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—A small farm (70 acres, more or less, which will be sold in parcels, if desired,) with water front on Little Neck Bay, with a fine shore for bathing and pleasant water prospect; soil good. The farm contains several very beautiful building sites, and would make three or four delightful Summer residences. Distance from New-York City between 17 and 18 miles. For further particulars, apply to JAMES H. SKIDMORE on the adjoining farm, at Great Neck, or address him at Manhasset Post-Office, Queens County, L. I.

MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Two splendid new brown stone-front houses, each 25 by 56, three stories, basement, and sub-cellar; lots half the block in depth; on the southerly side of 36th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Apply to WILLIAM A. WHITBECK, No. 85 Nassau-st.

$3,500.—DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE—And store connected, and an assorted stock of dry goods and groceries, located in a pleasant manufacturing village in Connecticut, three and a-half hours by Railroad from New-York. The building is nearly new and in good repair; goods fresh and in good order. The present owner wishes to remove West, and therefore will sell on reasonable terms. To a person preferring the country, and a safe business for a small outlay of capital, this is an opportunity not often met with. For further particulars call or address at Room No. 5 Hamilton Building, corner Broadway and Barclay-st., from 9 to 12 A. M., or 3 to 5 o'clock P. M., COUNTRY MERCHANT.

$2,800.—GREAT BARGAIN.—FOR SALE in Prince-st., between Myrtle and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. A three-story and basement brick house. Half Cash. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

$150.—FOR SALE.—A SMALL FARM of six acres of land on Long Island, 50 miles from New-York. There is a small house, not quite finished. There is some furniture and tools. Real estate agents need not apply. Inquire at 38 West 16th-st., in the basement.

LOT FOR SALE.—25 feet by 100 feet 5 inches, on the South side of 50th-st., 150 feet West of 2d-av., between 2d and 3d avs., will be sold low for cash. Title perfect and free of all encumbrances. Apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED TO PURCHASE, with store, in the [illegible], West side, below 34th-st.; no objection to the East side, in a good location. Address M. MARIS, No. 49 East [illegible]-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—A first class furnished house wanted until May. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 378 Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Six new handsome large cottage houses, with from 3 to 40 (or more) lots of land attached to each. Rent very low ($200 to $600) to good tenants, who will take care of the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The most of the houses are now ready for occupancy; the others will soon be ready. For full particulars and plans apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—Near Bible House; an eligible dwelling, the house has every modern convenience; in perfect order, was furnished new last Spring. Will be let for $1,100 to a responsible tenant who will purchase the furniture. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, West-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, or address, post paid, care of JAMES A. TILFORD, grocer, No. 1 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A small 3-story dwelling house, No. 121 Charles-st., near the 8th-av. Railroad, in a quiet, respectable neighborhood. Terms low. Apply to
H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st., 2d floor.

HOUSE TO LEASE.—On favorable terms on Broadway. Can be altered to suit any business. Apply to J. N. GRIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 3 P. M.

FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT, AND UNDER-CELLAR TO LET.—Of store No. 83 Liberty-st., first door west of Broadway. Apply at 136 Pearl-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—$2,500 will be invested as capital, and a large building and wharf rented very low on a tide-water stream about two miles from the City of New-York, with half-hourly communication by ferry and Railroad. Address REX, at this office, stating the proposed business, &c., &c.

HOTEL NEAR BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE.—The large five-story building corner of Broome and Elm sts., lately occupied by Madame MONDON, as a first-class French and Spanish hotel. Possession immediately. Also, the house No. 7 Laight-st., near Canal. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 156 Waverley-place near 6th-av.

GOOD DWELLING TO LET AT A LOW RENT.—Four three story and basement brick buildings, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, on Sandford-st., Williamsburg; rent $150 a year, will be put in first-rate order for a good tenant. Apply at No. 134 Nassau-st.

ICE CREAM SALOON, &c.—TO LET OR LEASE—With immediate possession, the Ice Cream Saloon, Dining Saloon and Basement. Also, the Musical Hall, (from the 1st of May next,) comprising the whole of the South 4th-st. front of the popular place of resort known as the Equestrian Institute, East Brooklyn, together or separately. For terms apply to S. CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York, or GEO. W. WALKER, on the premises.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Steady power and light rooms, at $4, near Broadway, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 108 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 102 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized Citizens must produce certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND, PENSIONS, EXTRA PAY, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th of September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:
New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. S. Seguine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Ryers.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Patton House.
An installment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors.
JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

New-York, Nov. 12, 1855.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY, SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio, an extension of time to complete the arrangement there proposed and accepted, to the 1st of December next, by which time it is hoped that the remaining Bondholders who have not signed the agreement will do so, as full three-fourths of them have already done so. All Bondholders who have not signed the agreement, are requested to send in their names, and amount held by each, prior to 1st December, that the holders of the Bonds may be known to the Committee.
H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and *not secured by mortgage*, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and *secured by an only mortgage* on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1855.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, to meet at the office of said company, in the City of Erie, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the act of Assembly, approved the 6th Oct., 1855, entitled "An act to repeal the charter of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, and to provide for disposing of the same."
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. SPENCER, Secretary.
OFFICE ERIE & N. E. R.R. Co., ERIE, Nov. 7, 1855.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £1.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 40 Wall-st.—CAPITAL $1,000,000.—This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian and receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS by order of any Court in this State, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent. Also, from individuals or corporations for a period of six months, or on 30 days' notice, 5 per cent. For a less period, or payable at shorter notice, 4 per cent.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next.
The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, on the SECOND WEDNESDAY (the 12th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the American Glass Silvering Co. will be required to be paid at the Office of said Company, No. 26 Duane-st., on or before the 4th of Dec. next. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. E. SEDGWICK, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 36 Wall-st. (Office of Messrs. F. Y. James & Co.,) New-York.—Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic, Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 16 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

$3,000.—TO LOAN.—On mortgage or real estate in the City of New-York, worth double the amount. EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 283 Broome-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 57 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1855. SHEPARD & MORGAN.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 9½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st.,
ASSIGNEE'S SALE—by order of W. J. Beck, assignee of J. B. Wickersham, the balance of the assets of said Wickersham, consisting of a large lot of iron-railing, iron furniture, book accounts, debts, due bills, notes of hand, &c. Also the following list of patents, viz:
1. For a new and useful improvement in wire fences, dated July 1, 1851, granted to J. B. Wickersham for the United States.
2. For a new and useful improvement in machinery for weaving wire grating, &c., dated March 6, 1847, granted to Henry Jenkins for the following States, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York and New-Jersey.
3. For a new and useful improvement in the process of manufacturing wire grating, dated March 6, 1847, granted to Henry Jenkins for the following States, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York and New-Jersey.
4. For a new and useful improvement in wire fences, dated Feb. 1, 1848, granted to Henry Jenkins, for the following States, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York and New-Jersey.
5. For a new and useful improvement in wire fences, dated March 9, 1852, granted to John B. Wickersham, for the United States.

TUESDAY, 20th, and WEDNESDAY, 21st.,
At 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st.
Large sale of rich fancy goods just received from Paris, of entirely new styles, consisting of a large and valuable invoice of bronzes from the Parisian Artistic Bronze Company, who obtained the highest medal in London, 1851, Dublin and New-York, consisting of superb vases, groups, brackets, consols, candelabras, animals, Italian dancers, inkstands, Hunters card receivers, hanging flower vases and other beautiful articles. Also, an invoice of bronze figures 4 and 5 feet high, arranged for halls or parlors; superb clocks, inlaid with tortoise shell, large bronze groups and figures of the most desirable kind; superb ormolu and bronze clocks; do. black and white marble, all of superior quality. Also, a large invoice of rich French china, painted vases, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve to close the concern. Also, a bronze copy, on a reduced scale, of the celebrated equestrian statuette, representing an Amazon attacked by a tiger, by Kiss. Also, a bronze copy of the dying gladiator, 15 by 28.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, splendid French Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Rich Royal Wilton and Velvet Carpets, Elegant Pearl Inlaid Rosewood Piano-forte, three magnificent Rosewood Parlor suites, Chandeliers, Bronzes, Paintings, Works of Art, &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS DAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture contained in the five-story house No. 153 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. Descriptive catalogues are ready, and can be obtained at Messrs. W. J. F. Dailey & Co.'s, No. 631 Broadway, or at the office of the auctioneer, cor. *of 13th-st. and 8th-av.*, among which is a splendid rosewood piano-forte, cost $400, 3 suites magnificent rosewood parlor furniture in tapestry and brocade, 2 elegant pier mirrors, cost $400, rich mantel do., elegant velvet and Wilton carpets, brocade and lace curtains, gold-bordered shades, 2 gothic rosewood etageres, mirror fronts, also a valuable collection of oil-paintings, worthy the attention of connoisseurs, magnificent carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood amour-à-glace wardrobe, French mirror front, elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bureaus, rosewood and mahogany washstands, parian and gold toilet sets, pure hair matresses, feather beds, sofas, tête-à-têtes, superb rosewood secretary book-case, rosewood suite in hair cloth, elegant oak extension-table, oak arm-chairs, do. library book-cases, magnificent dinner set 190 pieces, *rich silver sets, ruby cut-glassware*, crystal cut do. to match throughout, with a large variety of kitchen furniture. The furniture is all in fine order and comprises the most elegant and costly assortment offered at auction this season.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, will sell fine Household Furniture and Decorations WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., at No. 79 Warren-st., near College-place, a most superb assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, chamber-suites, &c. Also, a quantity of damaged goods from the steamer Sebastopol, as silks, ribbons, blankets, flannels, de laines, ginghams, cloths, shawls, &c. The contents of the house, of elegant carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade; mahogany sofas, *cushioned chairs, rockers, rosewood centre, side and card* tables; book-rack, music and corner stands, elegant tapestry carpets, nearly new; large mirrors, 24x44; rich brocatel and lace curtains; costly oil-paintings; extension tea and dining tables. Bedroom furniture of the best kind, viz: rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, made in the best manner; also, maple and other bedsteads; cane-seat chairs; two elegant painted bedroom suites; bedding, sheets, pillows, blankets, feather beds, hair mattresses, common washstands and crockery; bedroom carpets and lounges; china vases, elegant china tea sets; best cut glassware; cutlery; rich silverware, salvers, casters with heavy cut bottles, cake baskets, spoons, forks, rich plated tea services, &c. The sale will commence with the kitchen furniture, which embraces a large and desirable assortment of everything necessary for housekeeping. Persons about going to housekeeping will do well to attend as everything will be sold.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE AT OYSTER BAY, by authority of the Supreme Court, of the beautiful COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of the late Hon. Elbert H. Jones.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, the beautiful country seat and farm, containing ninety-three acres of highly cultivated land, with orchards, &c. It is situated near the healthy village of Oyster Bay, Queens County, L. I., on an eminence commanding a picturesque view, particularly of the Bay and Sound. The house is spacious and convenient, finely shaded with a great variety of trees, and ornamented with choice shrubbery. The out-buildings consist of barn, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., all in good order. Distance from New-York less than two hours by cars and daily communication by steamboat. The property will be sold in parcels if desired.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For particulars and a map, inquire of DAVID I. YOUNGS, of Oyster Bay, EDWARD A. WEEKS, No. 58 Wall-st., JOHN I. TOWNSEND, No. 69 Wall-st., or to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS.—KING & BOND, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, Factory-st., near Quarry-st., Newark, N.J., the buildings, with lease, steam engine and boiler, machinery, tools, &c., known as the Washington Spring Factory, consisting in part as follows: The buildings, consisting of two frame and two brick buildings, with sheds, smoke stack of brick, 80 feet high, and about 400 feet water-pipe laid; steam engine and boiler, of 40-horse power, new and in good order; shafting and pullies, lathes and screw cutting machines, boring mill and drilling machines, power and hand punches and shears, trip-hammer and anvils, rolls for making carriage springs, vices, tongs, chisels, fan blower, smith's bellows, with other tools, making a complete assortment of desirable tools for carriage spring, axle, bolt and carriage-step makers.

TERMS—$100 and under, cash; over $100, four months' approved paper. For further particulars inquire of KING & BOND, Auctioneers, or on the premises. The sale will commence with the buildings.

Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, or at the factory.

FARM AT AUCTION.—To be sold at public auction, on the 20th of 11th Mo., (Nov.) 1855, on the premises, the valuable farm recently owned by the late ELIHAH SWIFT, deceased, situated in the town of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., adjoining Thorndale, and near the turnpike leading from Poughkeepsie to Dover Plains, fifteen miles from the former and eight from the latter place. Said farm consists of 187¾ acres of most excellent land, in a good state of cultivation, very desirably located as to neighborhood, meeting houses, grist mills, schools, daily mail, &c.; is well adapted to either grain or grass, and lies very warm to the south; is well watered, contains a wood lot, apple orchard and a variety of fruits, a large dwelling house, handsomely situated upon a gentle eminence, a commodious barn, and all other necessary out buildings—the whole in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine the property, as it is to be positively sold to the highest bidder. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of either NATHAN GIFFORD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., JAMES H. BARTLETT, No. 203 Fulton-st., N. Y., or JOHN G. LANE, adjoining the premises.
WASHINGTON, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1855.
JOHN G. LANE,
SUSAN SWIFT,
JANE SWIFT.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of valuable Coal Lands.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, 20th November, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following property: 3,500 acres Allegany lands in Maryland, lying West of Cumberland in the coal and glade regions chiefly near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This land is sold to close a joint interest; many of these tracts are very valuable, some containing vast quantities of coal and timber, and others lying in the beautiful pastoral country of Maryland, so distinguished for its health and picturesque beauty. All of it may be reached in a few hours' ride from Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The titles being direct from the State of Maryland. Terms of sale are half cash, the balance in equal payments of 6 and 12 months with interest. This property will be sold in lots of 50 to 200 acres each, printed particulars of which may be obtained of the Auctioneer.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER GLASSES, PIANO-FORTES, &c., AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 199 West 18th-st., by order of D. T. Walden, Esq., Attorney for mortgagee, the entire furniture of said house, consisting in part of mahogany tête-à-têtes, chairs, divans, rocking, voltaire and reception chairs; sofas, inlaid and marble-top centre tables, quartette tables, pier glasses, mantel ornaments, hat stand, extension dining table, sideboards marble top, French bedsteads, feather beds, bedding, dressing bureaus, amoire à glace, marble-top washstands, bookcase, paintings, silver ware, tapestry velvet, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, a superior rosewood piano-forte and stool.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT CROTON—AT AUCTION.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the fast and splendid steamer CROTON. Said boat is 181 feet long, 26 feet 2 inches in width, and 9 feet hold, and has 37½ inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke. She is well equipped and every way in good order for immediate use. She is 386 tons burden, and every way adapted for conveyance. Terms half cash, the balance in approved notes at 2, 4, 6 and 8 months. Can be seen at the foot of 13th-st., East River, Nov. 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19 and 22. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, &c.—AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, embracing parlor suites, chamber do., library and secretary book cases, wardrobes, sideboards, etageres, corner stands, book stands, centre side and sofa tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads paillasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rockers, chairs, lounges, sofas, extension dining tables, desks, table cutlery, vases, glass ware, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 220 Broome-st., near Essex, the entire furniture of a family who are removing; it will comprise in part of—Tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, French plate mirrors, dressing bureaus, mahogany, French and other bedsteads, china and glassware, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT SALE OF RICH FANCY GOODS.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, at the store of W. HUMB, No. 5 Maiden-lane, on THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, the entire *stock of Fancy Goods* belonging to him, among which may be found a splendid line of rich decorated and gilded China vases, with bisque figures in relief, the richest imported; magnificent decorated and painted tea sets, containing 44 pieces; rich China colognes; tête-à-tête sets, motto coffee cups, spittoons, &c.; also, a rich line of silver-plated ware, tea sets, containing 4 and 6 pieces; heavily plated and very handsomely chased silver-plated casters, with rich cut-glass bottles; salts, card-baskets, liquor-stands, &c.; bronze paper-weights, candlesticks, candle-bras, figures, groups, card receivers, &c.; Farina cologne, fancy soaps, buffalo horn dressing and back combs, do. hair, tooth, nail and cloth brushes; rich ivory and pearl fans, portemonnaies of every variety, cigar cases, bon-bon boxes, ladies' reticules, parlor balls, rosewood work-boxes, traveling-companions, canes, rich French gilt jewelry, bracelets, pins, brooches, chains, finger-rings, &c., the whole forming the richest assortment of goods offered at auction this season. The whole of the above stock must be sold peremptorily, so as to give up possession of the store. The attention of the trade and those in want are respectfully invited to attend.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF BRONZES, FRENCH CHINA, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHINESE GOODS, PARIAN WARE, PAPIER MACHE GOODS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., an entire invoice of Chinese goods, just received per ship *Wizard*; Chinese enameled tea-sets, vases, from three inches to three feet high; superb lacquered work-tables, Chinese figures, tea trays, cigar cases, &c.; work boxes, jewel cabinets, &c.; bronze and ormolu clocks and candelabras, candlesticks, groups, figures, inkstands, cigar stands, table bells, Parian marble groups, figures, plates, pitchers, &c., superb silver-plated tea sets, water kettles, coffee and tea urns, waiters, casters, sugar, cake and bread baskets, Wine coolers, liquor frames, *butter tubs, salts, toast racks*, &c.; decorated vases, card receivers, inkstands, cigar ash receivers, tea and dinner sets, medallion painted and decorated vases, colognes, alabaster goods, ebony work boxes, papier maché tables, work boxes, trays, oil paintings on silk, attached to glass; silver-plated card baskets, goblets, candlesticks, *and a large variety of other fancy goods.*

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

TO THE TRADE—AS WELL AS ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF GOODS.—F. COLTON will sell, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., on the second floor, a very large and desirable assortment of good parlor, dining-room and other furniture of every description. Among the assortment may be found one very superior rosewood piano-forte, but little used; one or two suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, in satin brocatel, tapestry, and other carpets, 50 full pieces of oil-cloths, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, wardrobes and bookcases, dining and extension tables, Voltaire and carved rockers, sofas and tête-à-tête, cottage and bedroom furniture, en suite; mahogany, curl maple, oak and other chairs, &c., &c. Also, several musical instruments, in good order. Also, 100 eight-day and thirty-hour clocks. Also, to the trade, 100 cottage bedsteads, entirely new. Catalogues ready early on Wednesday morning. Sale peremptory.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SILVER-PLATED WARE—THIS DAY, at No. 61 Nassau-st., in order to permit ladies to attend, sale will not commence before 12 o'clock. Splendid new style of casters, coffee pots, tea kettles, urns, chased tea-sets, and pitchers, cake baskets, plain tea sets of six and four pieces, salts, casters, egg stands, decanter stands, spoons, forks, napkin rings, goblets, whole China tea sets and vases; also, rosewood and mahogany desks, imported goods; after which furniture from fashionable warerooms, curled hair mattresses, iron safes, sewing machines.

N. B. Every article may be relied on as recommended. For particulars, examine previous to the sale, as stock is extensive. Furniture dealers, hotel keepers, &c., attend. In conclusion, 50,000 Cruzade Segars, imported in boxes of 250 each.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY T. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the residence corner of Canal and Varick sts., at 10½ o'clock, the whole *furniture contained therein, consisting* of one superior rosewood piano-forte, with guarantee; one rosewood parlor suite, covered in satin brocade; rosewood centre, side and card tables, Brussels, three-ply and Ingrain carpets, side and corner etageres, mirrors front and back; one superior mahogany bookcase. Also, sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, paillasses, large French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, richly decorated China vases, tea sets, &c., without any reserve whatever. Goods must be removed on day of sale, and deposit required.

On WEDNESDAY, Assignees' sale of *furs*, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 36 Beekman-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LINE ENGRAVINGS.—EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 16 Wall-st., a large invoice of superb line engravings, of Herrings, Landseer, Hayden, Wilkie, Hogarth, Ryalls and others, the originals of these being only in the hands of the first subscribers to the plates. The public are particularly invited to examine this beautiful collection, it being the first sale of this quality of engravings ever offered an American public. The engravings will be on exhibition one day previous to the sale. The trade are invited to attend. Sale positive, without reserve.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF RICH FANCY FURS.—EDWARD SCHENCK will sell, at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at his salesroom, No. 16 Wall-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., a large invoice of elegant furs, consisting of of fine mink, stone marten, baum marten, chinchilla, French sable, rock marten capes, victorines and muffs. Also, a magnificent real Hudson Bay sable muff; and also a superb sleigh robe, which was made for exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, together with a large assortment of other robes, coats, gloves, &c., &c. Sale positive.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—At their salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John-st., TO-MORROW (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, peremptory sale of an entire stock of cabinet furniture, consisting of parlor suites, reception and easychairs, etageres, sideboards, library book-cases, secretaries, oval mirrors, French bedsteads, &c., &c. At 12 o'clock, a bay mare 15½ hands high, suitable for a physician. By order of Assignee. Assignee's sale of $20,000 worth of manufactured Furs on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, and following days. Parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and appropriate consignments from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the coming Holiday season.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st.—Peremptory sale of all kinds best w. granite, blue and common ware; 290 pkgs. glass ware, rich china vases and tea sets, silver-plated and britannia ware, cutlery, &c., in lots to suit City and country dealers. Catalogues now ready, and goods well packed for shipping at a low charge.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY, NEAR MURRAY-ST.—(STORE PROPERTY.) ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., will offer at public auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a lease for 21 or 25 years, of the valuable property known as No. 254 Broadway, being the third lot north of Murray-st., and opposite the Park. Lot 25x107 feet. For terms, which will be very liberal, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

HORSES AND WAGONS AT AUCTION.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell in front of salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, a gray horse 7 years old, sound and kind, 15½ hands high, warranted to trot a mile in 3 minutes. Also a shifting top wagon almost new, built by Brower. Also a skeleton wagon in perfect order, built by Dusenberry & Arthur. Also a set of silver-plated mounted harness, almost new.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—W. C. ALBURTUS will sell, THIS TUESDAY, Nov. 20th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, parlor and cooking-stoves, silver-plated and fancy goods; also, one of Nunns & Clark's piano-fortes; also, at 12 o'clock, a lot of fine gold jewelry, watches, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BULBOUS ROOTS.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, a fine assortment of most exquisite sorts of Bulbous Roots, consigned by R. VAN DER SCHOOT & SONS, Florist, near Harlem, consisting of double and single hyacinths, narcisses, tulips, jonquilles, iris, crocus, &c., all in fine order, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY AT AUCTION.—In lots from the shelves to suit, by HENRY G. EVANS, No. 92 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock, all kinds of white granite and common ware, glass ware assorted, China tea sets, vases, motto coffees, card baskets, &c. The attention of City and country trade is invited to this sale. Goods well packed for shipping.

JOSEPH L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH L. SMITH, WILL SELL—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in No. 76 Franklin-st., consisting of rosewood parlor and bedroom suites, two painted suites, mahogany chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, sofas, centre, card and extension-tables, rocking chairs, clocks, lace curtains, widow shades, hair and straw mattresses, kitchen utensils, crockery, glass ware, &c.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

H. G. EVANS WILL CONTINUE THE SALE of Furs at the store No. 68 William corner of Cedar sts., at 10½ o'clock on MONDAY, the 19th of Nov., every day during the week, until the whole of the magnificent stock is sold out, consisting of capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, boas, gentlemen's fur gloves and collars, and a variety of sleigh robes.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, COATS, SHOES, BRANDY, HARDWARE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, coffee, tea, spices, raisins, figs, currants, herring, mackerel, tobacco, cigars, knives, forks, spoons, scissors, saws, planes, files, clocks, coats, pants.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

THIS MORNING—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 Nassau-street, a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, by catalogue, and the whole to be sold without reserve, to pay advances and close consignments. The public and the trade are invited to attend.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. [illegible] Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 49 Wall-st., Gallatin Building.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This pleasant and potent purifier of the blood acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, and speedily rectifies any irregularity, and reestablishes healthy action. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted of that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of mushroom Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up to the tricks of foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in [illegible], exclusively for the treatment of Venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing that unless they deter the unfortunate from obtaining it, their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years back every consummate quack doctor in this and other cities, has got up some lie about this remedy, and when they find their lies are *not so easily swallowed,* they then take the opposite tack: i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and caustics by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of City life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other doctors than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; for, reader, his patients live and enjoy sound health after his treatment. Young men do not be allured, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner; but apply at once to the old place, No. 3 Division-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days only. This great remedy is one dollar a vial, with a medical book, full of truth, not lies! Cures without restriction of dieting.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local *debility, loss of virile power*, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 21 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., being Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhoea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney; Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity.
RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 128 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 227 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 266 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 258 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.
DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des États Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery.

Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and [illegible] P. M., Sunday excepted.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 2 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 16 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. [illegible] to 9 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. [illegible], No. [illegible] Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His specialties for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great [illegible], of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Try BYRNE'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists, in large rolls. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depôt, No. 118 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

MRS. W. [illegible], FEMALE PHYSICIAN.—[illegible] pleasant rooms and good attendance for ladies [illegible]. A letter addressed to Mrs. W. [illegible], Broadway Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,978,264 03
Average amount of Specie	805,267 41
Average amount of Circulation	390,431 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,496,249 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$631,497 00
Average amount of Specie	58,639 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,450 00
Average amount of Deposits	487,247 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,308,851 45
Average amount of Specie	1,005,948 95
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America	56,169 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,268,862 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,567,866 33
Average amount of Specie	855,944 55
Average amount of Circulation	2,115 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,757,173 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,396,687 77
Average amount of Specie	124,656 06
Average amount of Circulation	98,871 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,151,707 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James P. Cronkhite, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. P. CRONKHITE, President.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of November, 1855.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,465,546 78
Average amount of Specie	475,161 29
Average amount of Circulation	246,982 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,960,830 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Anthony P. Halsey, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,474,192 33
Average amount of Specie	89,200 80
Average amount of Circulation	84,266 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,171,156 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,062,344 29
Average amount of Specie	482,677 92
Average amount of Circulation	96,687 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,466,616 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,428,307 06
Average amount of Specie	365,494 40
Average amount of Circulation	638,295 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,460,264 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Reuben Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,002,764 48
Average amount of Specie	68,085 20
Average amount of Circulation	182,460 00
Average amount of Deposits	788,874 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Jas. L. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,339,315 86
Average amount of Specie	81,150 88
Average amount of Circulation	222,551 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,156,324 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$257,590 72
Average amount of Specie	10,108 18
Average amount of Circulation	108,044 00
Average amount of Deposits	146,009 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vandenhoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDENHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
H. H. Rich, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,467,808 60
Average amount of Specie	55,053 86
Average amount of Circulation	68,310 00
Average amount of Deposits	971,036 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
George G. Taylor, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$593,059 05
Average amount of Specie	31,803 59
Average amount of Circulation	139,894 00
Average amount of Deposits	346,963 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
J. Ross F. Postley, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,340,805 00
Average amount of Specie	423,206 00
Average amount of Circulation	272,127 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,151,638 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Henry C. Banks, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$714,792 41
Average amount of Specie	58,108 85
Average amount of Circulation	150,687 00
Average amount of Deposits	565,565 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
George L. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,616,613 13
Average amount of Specie	173,311 64
Average amount of Circulation	82,400 58
Average amount of Deposits	1,202,597 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. A. Worth, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. A. WORTH, President.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Jas. W. Hale, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,441,366 51
Average amount of Specie	325,300 36
Average amount of Circulation	70,618 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,721,814 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
E. F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,529,270 33
Average amount of Specie	119,527 68
Average amount of Circulation	83,104 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,654,491 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Smith E. Lane, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$435,918 00
Average amount of Specie	45,774 00
Average amount of Circulation	64,973 00
Average amount of Deposits	309,136 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Thos. Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,472,317 87
Average amount of Specie	126,301 97
Average amount of Circulation	128,009 90
Average amount of Deposits	1,181,309 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 17, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$601,196 19
Average amount of Specie	44,296 25
Average amount of Circulation	12,353 00
Average amount of Deposits	558,494 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855;

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$646,472 98
Average amount of Specie	50,627 67
Average amount of Circulation	89,377 00
Average amount of Deposits	525,215 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
John C. Bergh, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,221,399 96
Average amount of Specie	70,243 78
Average amount of Circulation	110,002 00
Average amount of Deposits	660,498 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Jas. W. Hale, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$387,041 00
Average amount of Specie	36,584 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,038 00
Average amount of Deposits	206,868 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
J. L. Halsey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$550,892 37
Average amount of Specie	45,812 25
Average amount of Circulation	128,633 00
Average amount of Deposits	486,894 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,775,750 31
Average amount of Specie	208,363 30
Average amount of Circulation	227,779 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,356,732 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas R. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,653,602 71
Average amount of Specie	478,926 62
Average amount of Circulation	354,155 18
Average amount of Deposits	3,258,178 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$726,978 90
Average amount of Specie	57,448 94
Average amount of Circulation	93,726 00
Average amount of Deposits	554,741 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,661,897 26
Average amount of Specie	77,733 26
Average amount of Circulation	190,673 00
Average amount of Deposits	831,268 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,724,777 86
Average amount of Specie	565,235 95
Average amount of Circulation	433,589 10
Average amount of Deposits	3,017,218 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,105,677 68
Average amount of Specie	70,966 71
Average amount of Circulation	208,892 00
Average amount of Deposits	772,108 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 17, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$725,960 33
Average amount of Specie	58,041 38
Average amount of Circulation	111,003 00
Average amount of deposits	512,596 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,987,328 40
Average amount of Specie	181,504 31
Average amount of Circulation	109,185 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,441,709 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
C. B. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,330,708 12
Average amount of Specie	1,131,607 16
Average amount of Circulation	199,881 30
Average amount of Deposits	3,944,977 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,430,901 26
Average amount of Specie	190,436 60
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	148,681 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,723,305 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to he best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,728,494 04
Average amount of Specie	754,266 96
Average amount of Circulation	99,227 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,552,649 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Edward A. Stansbury, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,632,921 00
Average amount of Specie	46,245 00
Average amount of Circulation	120,884 00
Average amount of Deposits	901,861 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
J. Van Namee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,544,675 33
Average amount of Specie	235,806 15
Average amount of Circulation	186,666 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,011,390 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$225,170 41
Average amount of Specie	11,259 29
Average amount of Circulation	67,505 00
Average amount of Deposits	107,833 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
John F. Williams, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$403,957 93
Average amount of Specie	26,192 83
Average amount of Circulation	81,636 00
Average amount of Deposits	136,301 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$226,762 36
Average amount of Specie	10,709 70
Average amount of Circulation	130,284 00
Average amount of Deposits	150,750 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,086,491 88
Average amount of Specie	97,431 14
Average amount of Circulation	177,186 00
Average amount of Deposits	908,075 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Edw'd N. Rogers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855;

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,487,323 09
Average amount of Specie	129,823 03
Average amount of Circulation	188,315 00
Average amount of Deposits	996,356 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles Palmer, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Oscar W. Sturtevant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$544,559 55
Average amount of Specie	30,393 10
Average amount of Circulation	98,060 50
Average amount of Deposits	335,302 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Samuel Jessup, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$821,569 01
Average amount of Specie	55,553 06
Average amount of Circulation	117,806 00
Average amount of Deposits	543,014 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. J. Campbell, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 17th day of November, 1855.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending November 17, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$799,951 21
Average amount of Specie	42,158 15
Average amount of Circulation	154,589 00
Average amount of Deposits	576,611 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Wm. E. Shay, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,189,373 39
Average amount of Specie	328,601 00
Average amount of Circulation	113,168 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,086,495 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$640,121 00
Average amount of Specie	45,460 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,473 00
Average amount of Deposits	374,800 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th of November, 1855.
J. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,138,339 87
Average amount of Specie	97,478 33
Average amount of Circulation	248,982 00
Average amount of Deposits	561,591 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855;

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,016,780 00
Average amount of Specie	70,635 00
Average amount of Circulation	106,924 00
Average amount of Deposits	777,300 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 19th day of November, 1855.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,840,858 68
Average amount of Specie	99,180 88
Average amount of Circulation	268,890 00
Average amount of Deposits	785,038 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,808,305 90
Average amount of Specie	441,895 06
Average amount of Circulation	206,087 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,334,006 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.
N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—Express Mail—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:26 P. M.

Lightning Express—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

Night Express—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:50 A. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

Steamboat Express—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

Accommodation for Sandusky—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

Night Passenger for Sandusky—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.
E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9 A. M., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train from New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:
Hartford for Providence 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.
Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:
Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate [illegible] P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9:30 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4:20 and 9 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 7:15 and 11 A. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.
M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton, Mauch Chunk, and intermediate places, *from Pier No. 2 North River*, 7 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:15 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS,
Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7.30 A. M. For *Easton, at 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. For Somerville*, at 7.30 and 10.45 A. M., 3.15 and 4.30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7.30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4, and 6 P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding Train. Through time, 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents. Excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2: stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.: fare $1 75.
IRA BLISS, Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—*Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS*, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—By Central Railroad of New-Jersey.—On and after the 20th inst. no freight will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. Office Pier No. 2 North River.
S. O. TAYLOR.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my Patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the General Dépôt, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the Patentee,
WM. BLAKE.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the Company's dépôt, No. 90 Water-st.

NOTICE.—The firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be liquidated at their office, Nos. 22 and 24 Liberty-st.

FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, FREDERICK C. GEBHARD,	Special Partners.
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, J. M. C. FROLICH, H. HOLTHAUSEN,	General Partners.

New-York, Oct. 22, 1855.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BANKSTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 22 Gansevoort-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of November next.—Dated, New-York, May 13, 1855.
JOB EASTON, Administrator.
my22-law6mTu*

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this Line are as follows:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, Oct. 3 ... 1855	Saturday, Oct. 6 ... 1855
Wednesday, Oct. 17 ... 1855	Saturday, Oct. 20 ... 1855
Wednesday, Oct. 31 ... 1855	Saturday, Nov. 3 ... 1855
Wednesday, Nov. 14 ... 1855	Saturday, Nov. 17 ... 1855
Wednesday, Nov. 28 ... 1855	Saturday, Dec. 1 ... 1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12 ... 1855	Saturday, Dec. 15 ... 1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26 ... 1855	Saturday, Dec. 29 ... 1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY, & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT, & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head. Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 24.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Nov. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Dec. 5.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston	Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February, 1856, the WEEKLY sailings of the steamships of the Company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched every WEDNESDAY as formerly, to Liverpool, from New-York and from Boston alternately.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
Rock Light, new,
Albion, new,
Driver, new,
Northampton, new,
Wm. Tapscott,
Arctic,
Progress,
St. Louis,
Chimborazo,
Robena,
Kossuth,
Helios,
Compromise,
Underwriter,
A. Z.,
Emerald Isle, new,
Cambria, new,
Dreadnought, new,
[illegible], new,
Benjamin Adams,
Antarctic,
Andrew Foster,
Galena,
Philanthropist,
Houghton,
Continent,
Consul,
New-Hampshire,
West Point,
Racer,
Edward Stanley,
Shamrock, new,
Queen of Clippers, n.
City of Brooklyn, n.
Empire,
Rappahannock,
Charles Buck,
Forest King,
Richard Morse,
Glance,
Centurion,
Constellation,
E. Z.,
Adriatic,

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.
Amazon, new,
Ocean Queen,
Devonshire,
Southampton,
Hendrick Hudson,
Margaret Evans,
Northumberland,
Palestine,
American Eagle.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

NEW-YORK TO BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. Cavendy, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon	$130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon	110
In Second Cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent,
No. 11 South William-st., New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cumming, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company's splendid and powerful new steamer, EDINBURGH, is appointed to sail from New-York for Glasgow direct, on SATURDAY, the 26th January next, at 12 o'clock, noon, [illegible]
Rates of passage in future advertisement.
Apply to J. McSYMON,
No. 22 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR EUROPE.—FOR HAVRE—The superior steamship ERICSSON, A. B. Lowber, Commander, will leave for Havre, from Pier No. 37 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock M.

First Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	60

This ship will run to Havre during the Winter, and will resume her regular trips to Bremen on the opening of the North Sea navigation in the Spring. For freight or passage, apply to DUNHAM & CO., Agents,
No. 13 William-st., corner Beaver-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Thos. Lyon, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13, Broadway.
Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $33.
Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.
The steamer ALABAMA, Geo. R. Schenck, Commander, will succeed and sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG—*The U. S. Mail Steamship* ROANOKE, Captain Thomas Skinner, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Nov. 21, leaving Pier No. 13, N. R., at 3 o'clock. Freight taken for the above places and the interior of North Carolina. No freight taken *for Richmond, but passengers will be forwarded there* by railroad from City Point, as heretofore. Freight for Norfolk and Richmond can be shipped by the JAMESTOWN every Saturday. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS,
No. 32 Broadway.

INLAND ROUTE—TO CHARLESTON, AUGUSTA, SAVANNAH, NEW-ORLEANS, &c., FROM NORFOLK. *Through to Norfolk in 24 hours.* Passengers going South from New-York, by taking the large and commodious steamships JAMESTOWN and ROANOKE on Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., arrive in Norfolk next afternoon, where they will find a continuous line of railroads extending through the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., &c., affording a speedy, safe, and comfortable communication for passengers as far south as Mobile and New-Orleans by the Great Southern Mail Line. Passage and fare, state-room included, to Norfolk, $8. Steerage passage $4. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, will begin to receive freight on Wednesday, Nov. 21, and sail from her pier, No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, on MONDAY, Nov. 26.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS,
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, via PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship EMPIRE CITY, Captain H. Windle. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship SONORA, Richard Whiting, Commander, which will be in readiness *and leave immediately for San Francisco.* The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO., always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH. NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route. Twenty-five pounds of Baggage free. The splendid steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burthen,) Captain Tinklepaugh, will leave Pier No. 3, North River at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,600 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—Notice is hereby given, that DANIEL S. DOTY and WILLIAM R. WILSON, of Baskingridge, in the County of Somerset have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the term of six months, to WILLIAM F. HALLIDAY, at New-Vernon, or ROBERT SEAMAN, Assignee,
No. 117 West-st., New-York.
Dated Oct. 23, 1855.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and laying out of a public place, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth sts., and the Fifth and Eighth avs., in the City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 110 Broadway, (room No. 13,) in this City, on or before the 5th day of November, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the [illegible] day of November, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our Maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 15th day of December, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and containing as follows, that is to say—on the north by the centre line of the blocks between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between the Second and Third avenues; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, and Broadway, between Thirty-third and Forty-second streets, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

M. ULSHOEFFER, WILLIAM KENT, L. BRADISH, WARREN BRADY, JEREMIAH TOWLE,	Commissioners.

New-York, Oct. 2, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH FELLOWS against JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH, FRANCIS SHUTTLEWORTH, The Hollister Bank of Buffalo, James P. Eighme, The Farmers' Bank of Saratoga County, William A. Chard, Morse Burtis, Hiram Johnson, Silas Oaks, William Pennels, Henry Streeter, [illegible] Burdick, Alfred Martin, Mathew P. Read, Samuel F. Pratt, Pascal P. Pratt, Edward P. Beals, Luther [illegible], Samuel P. Lyman, Stephen S. Lee, The Troy Iron and Nail Factory, George Crooker, Jonathan H. Robinson, Alden P. Jones, Gurdon C. Colt, Samuel M. Welch, Thomas Prince, John W. Whitlock, James Kellogg, Oliver S. Carter, Edward Cowles, John Lock, Charles Lock and John Eighme.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office in the city of Buffalo, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Erie, on the 5th day of September, A. D., 1855.—Dated Oct. 19, 1855.
WM. F. MILLER,
o22-law12wTu Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY against ROBERT SCHUYLER, GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, GEORGE R. I. BOWDOIN, SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW and RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD.—Summons.—To the defendant, ROBERT SCHUYLER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 18, 1855.
TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of June, 1855.
TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE,
je26-law6mTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—New-York County.—JAMES M. TAYLOR against DANIEL O. HARRA. To DANIEL O. HARRA—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, on the [illegible] of November, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of eighty-four dollars and sixty cents, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. [illegible], 1855.
HOOPER C. VANVORST,
n6-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ROBERT ROBBINS, against ARCHIBALD B. TRIPLER—Summons for money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at our office, No. 46 Pine-st. in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and twenty-one dollars and thirty-two cents, with interest from the 1st day of July, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 10, 1855.
SPEIR & NASH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1855. n13-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—WILLIAM ALEXANDER against GEORGE A. DELOYNES.—To GEORGE A. DELOYNES—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at Brooklyn, on the 17th day of November, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 143 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated November 17, 1855.
n20-law6wTu* S. D. LEWIS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL THOMPSON, late *of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to* exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of SAMUEL THOMPSON'S NEPHEW, No. 275 *Pearl-st., in the City of New-York*, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 20, 1855.

JOSEPH WALKER, JOHN W. MASON,	Executors.

au21-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY WRIGHT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of J. M. Shepherd, No. [illegible] Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of January next.—Dated July 16, 1855.

MARIA J. WRIGHT, JAMES M. SHEPHERD,	Administrators.

jy17-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS JONES, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his store, Nos. 78 and 80 Gold-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 6, 1855.
au7-law6mTu* JACOB MILES, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. THWING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of C. & E. W. THWING, No. 22 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1855.

CHARLES THWING, EBEN'R THWING, WILLIAM THWING,	Adm'rs.

o2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GABRIEL A. ARNOUX, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of THAYER & ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 30, 1855.

A. ARNOUX, WM. HENRY ARNOUX,	Administrators.

jy31-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. BRIANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the corner of 35th-st. and 4th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1855.
o2-law6mTu* MARY S. BRIANT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JANE SUTPHEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JOHN L. SPADER, at the Central Bank in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated Aug. 13, 1855.

JOHN L. SPADER, JEREMIAH V. SPADER,	Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE RUYTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of T. JAMES GLOVER, No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1855.

JOHN DE RUYTER, C. F. VAN BLANKENSTEYN, ERNEST CAYLUS,	Executors.

n13-law6mTu*

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

NOVEMBER SESSION.

Joseph Walker Among the Aldermen.

EIGHT LAWSUITS.

The "Branch" Report in Print.

NO MONEY FOR EVACUATION DAY.

THE ALDERMEN.

The special order in the Board of Aldermen last evening was the *Joseph Walker* contract. After the small business of the session was got rid of, Mr. Herrick called up his resolutions of a week ago, withdrew the second and pressed the first, which removed the whole question from the jurisdiction of this Board to that of the Board of Councilmen. The vote stood 10 to 10; so the motion was lost on the tie.

OPENING EIGHTIETH-STREET.

A resolution was adopted, fixing the 1st of January as the day for opening Eightieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Opdike & Co., and a hundred others, petitioned for steam fire-engines in the lower districts of the City. Mr. Williamson presented the petition. Referred to the Special Committee on Steam Fire-Engines.

WHAT FIREMEN WHO WANT A DISCHARGE MUST DO.

On the recommendation of the Fire Commissioners the Board adopted the following:

Resolved, That Mr. David J. Valentine, Clerk to the Common Council, be directed to cause an affidavit to be made by the party demanding a discharge certificate, setting forth the fact that he has discharged his duty as a Fireman according to the laws regulating the Fire Department, and that there are no charges pending against him for insubordination, or for any violation of the by-laws of the Company to which he belonged; also a certificate of the President of this Board that no charges are then pending before them against the applicant.

THE JOSEPH WALKER—WHAT IT HAS BROUGHT UPON THE CITY.

In answer to a resolution of the Board, the Counsel for the Corporation reported exactly the amount of legal trouble which the *Joseph Walker* affair has brought upon the City. His communication shows that there have been eight suits:

LAW DEPARTMENT—CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO CORPORATION,
Nov. 19, 1855.

To the Board of Aldermen:—I have received the resolution of the Board of Aldermen requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to report the titles and nature of the suits brought against the City, or any of its officers, growing out of the ship *Joseph Walker*, and have the honor to report.

The suits arising from these transactions, so far as defended by this Department, are as follows:

1. Supreme Court—The People *ex rel.* Loyal S. Pond, against Fernando Wood, Mayor, &c. Motion for mandamus to compel the Mayor to sign a warrant in favor of relators, as creditors of Walter R. Jones, for $1,500, alleged to be due to Jones from the Corporation under his contract. Motion denied, and, on appeal, judgment affirmed at General Term.

2. Superior Court—Loyal S. Pond *vs.* the Corporation and others. Suit by plaintiff, as creditor of Jones to reach the amount due Jones under his contract. Defence—denial of the validity of the contract and of any amount due. This and the next are the only suits against the Corporation.

3. Supreme Court—Julius S. Lewis *vs.* the Corporation and others. Suit for the appointment of a receiver of the ship and cargo, and for sale and distribution of the proceeds among the rightful claimants.

4. Marine Court—James Condon *vs.* Walter R. Jones, Jr., and Fernando Wood. Suit for damages, $500, upon the allegations that defendants unlawfully dispossessed plaintiff of the wreck and of his materials for raising it. Defence for Mr. Wood—a general denial.

5. Supreme Court—Dodge & Barnes *vs.* Fernando Wood and others. Suit for damages upon a similar allegation—the defendant, Wood, being charged with giving orders to the Police to dispossess the plaintiff. Defence for Mr. Wood—a general denial, and averment that no orders were given by him to the Police, except to preserve the peace, which, as the Mayor of the City, he had a right and was bound to protect.

6. Superior Court—Charles T. Barnes *vs.* Fernando Wood, eleven policemen and others. Suit for assault and battery. Damages laid at $5,000.

7. Charles T. Barnes and Daniel Dodge *vs.* Fernando Wood, eleven policemen and others. Suit for unlawfully dispossessing plaintiffs of the ship and their materials for raising her.

8. Anson [illegible] *vs.* A. C. Flagg, Fernando Wood and others—complaint alleging the contract with Jones to be void and fraudulent, and praying for a perpetual injunction against the payment by the City. Respectfully submitted.

ROBT. J. DILLON.

WHAT MR. HERRICK DID.

Mr. Herrick, as soon as the Counsel's communication had been disposed of, called up his resolutions, offered last Monday, and made the special order. He moved the adoption of the first resolution:

Resolved, That the reports of the majority and minority of the Special Committee of this Board, on the subject of the contract for the removal of the sunken ship *Joseph Walker*, with the testimony in the case, taken by said Committee, being Document No. [illegible] of the Board of Aldermen, be and the same are hereby referred to the Board of Councilmen, for the consideration of that body.

The second was withdrawn. It requested the Councilmen to inquire (with a view to impeachment) whether

"any officer or officers of the City Government, in the matter of removing the wreck of the said ship *Joseph Walker*, have been guilty of any violation of the City Charter, or of law, and whether any money has been paid out of the municipal treasury, contrary to the provisions of law, upon any illegal contract."

WHAT THE ALDERMEN SAID.

The debate that followed took up the better part of two hours, and was occasionally spicy.

Mr. Varian moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—11 to 8.

Mr. Kelly informed Mr. Herrick that his (Herrick's) only object was to effect the impeachment of Mayor Wood, and so fight his own private quarrel with that gentleman.

Mr. Herrick denied the insinuation, and defended the reference.

A motion was made to hand over the subject to the Special Committee.

Mr. Ely objected to the reference of any more matters to the Special Committee till reports already made were disposed of. He liked the idea of handing over to the Board of Councilmen.

Mr. Kelly moved a postponement of the whole matter till the 1st Monday of January. He defended the Mayor, and declared his belief that the ship was a nuisance, and that it ought to have been removed. She lay there two years, and he maintained that the Mayor was not to be blamed in the matter at all. And then Mr. Kelly turned again to Herrick, and asked him to carry his private quarrels with Wood elsewhere. Herrick only wanted to keep the matter before the public in the newspapers, and wanted to get it into the Board of Councilmen, because he thought that there were unscrupulous spirits enough in that Board to impeach the Mayor.

The Ayes and Noes were called on the motion to postpone, and it was lost.

MR. HOWARD EXPRESSES HIS OPINION.

Mr. Howard was well satisfied that Herrick had no public ends to serve. He read Herrick's paper every Sunday, and found there his "Records of Rascality" which accused Mayor Wood of all sorts of misdeeds, but while he read the *exposés* he couldn't help thinking of the time when Herrick did all the Mayor's dirty work, and labored hard for his election, and all this time he was in possession of the Records that he is now making such use of. Now, sir, said Mr. Howard, I have no respect for a man who'll change like that. Of the two men, Herrick and Wood, Mr. Chairman, I think Wood is the best. *I know he is the smartest, and I think he is the honestest.* [Laughter.] If he was a bad man—if he was—he is too smart a man for Herrick any day. [A great laugh, Herrick joining in.]

Mr. Fox, (interrupting.)—What is the question, Mr. President?

Mr. Howard, (turning about fiercely,)—You're a man who don't know how to talk, and you oughtn't to interfere with others that do. (Fox extinguished.)

Mr. Lord was spokesman for the Mayor. He thought there could be no doubt that the object was to get the Mayor into a tight corner. He had seldom seen more energy employed by any man, than by the Alderman of the Nineteenth, in his pursuit of Mayor Wood.

Mr. Herrick said Lord was apparently as much alarmed as though an impeachment were sure to be found the moment that the documents went into the other Board.

Mr. W. Tucker got up and had something to offer, till he was interrupted by

Mr. Ely, who declared that the Committee were directed to report *facts*, not opinions.

Mr. Tucker said it was ridiculous to send up to the Councilmen.

Mr. Wakeman said all the objections offered by Herrick centred in one point, that it came from the wrong source. If any other gentleman had offered the same resolution, it would have been a different matter. But it happened to come through a peculiar channel. He was in favor of sending it to the Councilmen.

A QUESTION DIRECT.

Mr. Kelly again got up. He appealed to Mr. Herrick as an honorable man to say if it was not his object to obtain an impeachment of the Mayor?

Mr. Herrick replied: "No, Sir;" he had only the public good at heart.

VOORHIS THINKS IT A GOOD THING.

Mr. Voorhis considered it rather a good thing that Mr. Herrick and the Mayor had fallen out; honest men would gain by it; there is a chance of getting at the truth.

THE VOTE.

The question was taken on Herrick's resolution, and it was lost on a tie vote, 10 to 10, as follows:

Ayes—Williamson, Fox, Voorhis, Wakeman, Briggs, Barker, Ely, Herrick, C. H. Tucker, Drake—10.

Noes—Baird, McIntire, Howard, W. Tucker, Trowbridge, Steers, Kelly, Christy, Lord, Varian, [illegible]—[illegible].

EVACUATION DAY—NO MONEY.

Mr. Briggs called up the resolution appropriating $1,000 for the celebration of Evacuation Day, and moved a concurrence with the Councilmen.

Mr. Williamson called the previous question.

Sustained. Mr. Varian's amendment, *forbidding eating and drinking*, out of the appropriation, was carried, 12 to 6. The resolution as amended was put, and the Board *non-concurred*, 6 to 12.

On a reconsideration, the Board persisted in non-concurring.

SALE POSTPONED.

Mr. W. Tucker offered a resolution to postpone the sale of lands for unpaid assessments from Dec. 10 to the second Monday in April, 1856. Referred to Finance Committee.

BRIGGS, BRANCH & CO. IN PRINT, AT LAST.

The Sergeant-at-Arms came in with a heap of blue-covered documents, *eighty pages each*, which proved to be the Branch Report. It is handsomely published, contains three wood-cuts of the Brandon Seal, and *is the latest novel of the season. Members perused* it with great gusto. The "black-whisker man" wasn't on hand. Briggs was.

THE COUNCILMEN.

Last evening the Councilmen met, pursuant to adjournment—the President, D. D. Conover, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The first regular business of the evening related to referred petitions, and among these were the following: One from owners of property against the extension of Chambers-street; one from Alexander T. Stewart & Co., and others, for a steam fire engine in the *Lower District*; one from the German Church in Second-street to be relieved from assessments; one for a public Park at the junction of Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT WANTS MORE MONEY.

An ordinance was next reported, making additional appropriation for the support of the City Government during the year 1855. It was couched in the following terms: The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows: That the sum of $10,000 be hereby appropriated, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made, on account of salaries of the officers of the City Government, for the year 1855.

A great debate ensued. Very stormy was Bryan McCahill, who urged that the ordinance should be referred to the Committee of the Whole, instead of to a Special Committee. He was repeatedly told by the President that he was out of order, but he was not to be put down so easily. He continued speaking in his very peculiar fashion, when the President called the vote of the Board, on the question whether or not he was in order. The vote went against him. Bryan then called for the yeas and nays, and beat the President, the yeas being in Bryan's favor. So he went on speaking. He very soon got more noisy than ever, and grew quite personal. Again the President called him to order, and a certain Councilman wished to know what was the price of liquor in the Nineteenth Ward. Bryan attacked the President, and called him partial and prejudiced. A member moved the previous question, that the ordinance should be referred to the Committee of the Whole, which was carried. Referred accordingly.

REMUNERATION FOR THE OFFICIAL REPORTER.

A resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Mr. E. N. Davies, Official Reporter of the Board of Councilmen, for $300, and charge the same to the appropriation of the Board, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Board, then, after some unimportant business, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Councilman Barney in the Chair.

St. Paul's Steeple.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

St. Paul's was originally built without a steeple, and when the Vestry con-*spired* to erect one, it was placed at the most secure end. That is why it was placed upon the back instead of the front of the building.

OLD BACHELOR.

To Southern and Western Merchants.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1848, I fortunately succeeded in making a discovery in the manufacture of gin, by which it was deprived of all acrid and inflaming properties, and rendered perfectly pure.

This article was introduced to the public under the title of "Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps."

My manufactory for this article is at Schiedam, in Holland, and no individual, save myself, has imported, or can import a solitary bottle of this pure alcoholic preparation.

The reputation which it rapidly acquired, as one of the most powerful curatives in disease, and as a wholesome, invigorating and pleasing beverage, is without a parallel in the history of importations. Many thousands of our most enlightened physicians after full trial, have borne testimony to its medical properties in the cure of many distressing maladies. Analytical chemists, over their own signatures, have certified to its purity, and our citizens, in every section of the Union, have attested that, as a beverage, it is free from all those impurities and adulterations which, in the spirituous compounds of the day, form a basis for intemperance, and which are sold under the names of brandy, rum, gin, and their relatives.

The well-earned celebrity of the "Schnapps" soon excited the avarice of speculation, and my genuine article had scarcely received the impress of universal approbation when a host of impostors, imitators and importers of a spurious article from other parts of Europe than Holland entered the lists for competition, determined, if possible, to thrust their base imitations into the market under the title of pure gin. There are certain national peculiarities in manufacture which distinguish that of one country from another by superior excellence, totally beyond the reach of any imitation. England has long been famed for her porter, which art in other countries has never equaled. Scotland and Ireland for their whisky; France for her unequaled brands of brandy, and Holland for her gin.

The imitations of gin in other parts of Europe have been as far inferior to that of Holland, and especially of Schiedam, in that kingdom, as the common root beer in our City is inferior to the double brown stout of Great Britain.

The moral consequences arising from the administration of a pure article are not the least among its benefits; in Holland and Germany, where pure Holland gin is a common beverage, drunkenness is rarely, if ever, seen; the same remarks apply to the wines of France. Notwithstanding the French mechanics and peasants drink Bordeaux wine as we do water at their "table d'hotes," intoxication can scarcely be found among them.

In England, where, as in our own country, the basest adulterations are made in spirituous liquors, particularly in those sold in the "gin palaces" under various names, intemperance, in all its loathsomeness and deformity, has scarcely a parallel.

It is not the genuine article, but the base, spurious adulteration, which inflames the stomach, excites the brain, deprives its victim of his reason, destroys his constitution and hurries him to his tomb.

These adulterated compositions, manufactured in and imported from Europe, have, unfortunately, since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps—found their way here in overwhelming abundance; their importers and retailers have palmed them upon the public as equal in medicinal properties to my article. Medical testimony, having no legitimate claim to that title, has been trumped up to entrap the unwary and credulous; and the degrading imposition has, sometimes, unfortunately succeeded, to the injury and destruction of health, and the increase rather than the alleviation of the disease.

The effects of the "Schnapps" are the tests of its purity. Judiciously taken as a general beverage, it will not intoxicate, its stimulation is gentle, and unattended with those burnings and cravings of the stomach, which in the exhibition of impure spirits, constantly demand a fresh supply, and which no repetition within the limits of intoxication can satiate.

I have no disposition to urge anything in opposition to the "Maine Law." the substituting the use of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," for the inflammatory compounds under the name of alchohol, sold in the low groggeries of our City, would do much to insure the moral effects which that law is intended to produce, intoxication would be greatly diminished.

Notwithstanding I have surrounded my preparation with every safeguard which prudence could suggest, I still receive daily communications informing me of base imitations under its name, of my bottles being filled with the most impure gin, corked up, sealed and sold as the "Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps." I have endeavored, still further, to guard the public from these impositions and maintain the reputation of my importation; should they still be evaded, I trust the sufferers, whoever they may be, will give me the most early information, when, in their behalf equally with my own, I shall appeal to the laws of the country to protect them and myself.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

CARD.—Messrs. A. & G. A. Arnoux have just received, per steamer *Baltic*, a very large and fine assortment of rich Plushes, Vienna Broche Cashmeres, Lyons Silks and Matelasses, with an entirely new article of Tricotines, suitable for business vests.

We also received a new supply of Cassimeres, comprising the best designs of late Fall Holiday styles, and a few patterns of the desirable Green and Black Plaid.

The above goods are new, and well worthy of the attention of gentlemen. We offer to make them up in our usual good style, and at moderate prices. No. 308 Broadway, corner Duane-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE CRYSTAL PALACE JURORS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE have just confirmed what the jurors of the State Fair at Detroit decided. The Chicago jurors duplicated, and the public reiterated that Lillie's Safes and Bank Locks are the best in the world, by awarding them separately the first premium, a gold medal. Parties wishing safes will approve of the above decisions and opinions by examining Lillie's Patent Chilled and Wrought Iron *Fire and Burglar-proof Safes* and Bank Locks, and comparing them with the sheet iron safes, of whatever make, name or nature. A full assortment at the dépôt of the World's Safe Company, No. 119 *Pearl-street, Hanover-square*, New-York.

J. C. Morris, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others are invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

WERE IT A BOOK—The thousands sold season after season would astonish the reading public; as it is Ray's stocking-knit Undergarments the wonder ceases, because of their excellence of material, beauty of styles, superiority of make, and lowness of price.

JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer of Merino, Woolen and Electrical Silk Undergarments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The same attractive bill performed at this flourishing and fashionable theatre last evening, the manager is compelled to announce for repetition to-night, viz.: PILGRIM's nautical drama of "Yankee Jack," the pantomime of "The Frisky Cobbler," and C.W. TAYLOR's drama of "Gipsy Bess." The favorites, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Miss HATHAWAY, Mr. FOX, and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ At No. 333 Broadway may be seen a superior piano. HORACE WATERS, Agent for the sale of Boston and New-York pianos at reduced prices. Music at half price during this month. Second-hand pianos at $40, $75, $160 and $185. Pianos and Melodeons for rent and rent allowed on purchase. Boudoir pianos for small rooms.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND VIOLINCELLOS FOR SALE. Three second hand Pianos for $140. Pianos made by Light, Newton & Bradburys, the best in town. Come and see them before purchasing. Private lessons in singing to gentlemen in the evening. Terms $1 per lesson.

COLBURN & NASH,
No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.—Permission was given, by royal letters patent, for the use of these valuable remedies throughout Sardinia, in consequence of His Majesty being cured, by their means, of an ulcer in the leg. Any wound or ulcer will readily yield to their mighty influence.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Improved Shaker Knit Undershirts and Drawers. Also, every description of Lamb's Wool, Merino, Cotton and Silk Underments, at M. LAUGHLIN's One Price Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 299 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers. Winter Gloves of every kind. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at $8.

[Advertisement.]

CLOSING OUT THE CONCERN.—The fearful sacrifice of Fall and Winter Dry Goods at A. G. COLBY's, No. 37 Third-avenue, has created an excitement among the ladies not easily allayed. Rich Dress Goods at half price is a great inducement to purchasers. Try it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SHAWLS.—2,000 plaid long shawls only $5, worth $8; 1,200 square shawls only $2 50, worth $5. Also, broche shawls, long and square, at greatly reduced prices.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at the Madison-square Church, by Rev. Dr. Adams, MARCELLUS HARTLEY to FANNIE C. WHITE, second daughter of Dr. S. P. White, both of this City.

In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 17, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Berrian, JOHN SMITH, Esq., of Market Harborough, Eng., to Mrs. ELIZA WARNER, of this City.

At Tappan, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, by Rev. Cornelius Blauvelt, Mr. JAMES H. SMITH, of Piermont, to Miss ELIZABETH BLAUVELT, of the former place.

In Newark, on Thursday evening, Nov. 15, by Right Rev. Bishop Doane, assisted by Rev. Dr. Henderson, M. GEVERS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands to the Court of St. Petersburg, to CATHARINE MARIA, only daughter of Hon. Wm. Wright, U. S. Senator.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 19, ELLA LOUISA, only child of Alexander and Louisa Gedney, aged 1 year, 11 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of her parents, No. [illegible] Houston-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment.

In this City, on second day afternoon, Nov. 19, SAMUEL P. TITUS, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, on fourth day, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from Friends Meeting House, on Rose-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 18, SUSAN, infant daughter of Thomas J. and Mary Munday, aged 8 months and 13 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 440 8th-av.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 17, WILLIAM W. HINCKLEY, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

At Yorkville, on Monday, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, EDWARD B., son of Edward and Elizabeth Jones, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, in 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

At Harlem, on Sunday, Nov. 18, KATE LOUISA, youngest daughter of Cornelius and Mary W. Moore, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 120th-st., near 6th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at No. 97 South 6th-st., ROBERT STEWART, aged 19 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Canaan, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 18, CAROLINE LOUISA, relict of the late Dr. Stephen Brown, and daughter of the late Ezra Weeks, in the 54th year of her age, all formerly of this City.

In Paterson, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 19, at his residence, PATRICK KELLY, Ex-Alderman of the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in St. John's Catholic Cemetery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 19.

$5,000	Tennessee 6s '90...	92½	500	Erie Railroad......c	53½
1,000	California 7s, '70...	84¼	100	do..........b30	54
3,000	Harlem 1st mt bs.	85	250	do..........	53⅞
3,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. bs.c	79	1100	do..........c	53⅝
1,000	do..........c	79½	200	do..........b10	53⅝
14,000	do..........b3	79¾	400	do..........b10	53¾
26,000	do..........b3	80	200	do..........s60	53
5,000	do..........s60	79¾	100	do..........s60	53¼
10,000	do..........b60	80½	100	do..........b60	54¼
4,500	N. Y. Cen. 7s...c	104	550	do..........s30	53¾
25,000	do..........s3	104	420	do..........	53⅝
1,000	T.H.&A. 2d Mt. B.	76	500	do..........	54
2,000	N. Y. C. R'l Es.B.	89½	100	Harlem R. R....b30	20¼
20	Ocean Bank........	86	87	C. & R. I. R. R.....	91½
12	Bk. State N. Y......	101½	5	do..........	92
15	Metropolitan Bank..	110	70	do..........b3	93
10	Atlantic Bk.Br'klyn.	125	1850	Reading R. R.....c	93
500	Canton Co.........b3	22	50	do..........c	91½
56	do..........b60	22½	200	do..........s60	91½
200	do..........s3	22	200	do..........b3	92
400	Hud. River R. R....	34	100	do..........b30	92½
100	do..........b60	34¼	150	do..........c	91½
50	do..........	34½	300	do..........b30	92½
200	do..........s30	34	20	do..........	91¾
50	Nic. Transit Co.....	15	600	do..........s3	92¾
50	Penn. Coal Co......	98	200	do..........b30	93
1,100	Cumb. Coal Co...c	25	100	do..........s4m	92
500	do..........b10	25	10	Macon & W. R. R..	101½
100	do..........b20	25	300	Mich. Cen. R.R...s60	96¾
100	do..........s60	24¾	200	do..........s60	97½
350	do..........	24⅞	10	do..........	97
200	do..........s30	25	50	do..........	97¼
200	do..........s60	25	400	M.So.&No.Ia.RR.s60	93
800	do..........b60	25½	220	do..........c	93¼
5	do..........	24¾	50	do..........b10	93¾
500	Gardiner Gold Mine	⅞	100	Clev.&Pitts.RR.b60	70
50	Ward Coal Co...b15	21½	170	do..........	67
21	Third-av. R.R......	48	50	do..........b30	68
45	Gal. & Chi. R.R.....	121	200	Clev.&Tol.RR.at60d	75
10	do..........	120¾	620	do..........	75
100	do..........s60	120	100	do..........b30	75½
50	do..........b60	122			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s......	94½	550	Erie Railroad......	53⅝
7,000	Il. C. R. R. Bs....	79¾	100	do..........b60	54
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75	88½	50	do..........s60	53
2,000	N. Y. Central 7s..	104	300	do..........s3	53¼
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	86	100	do..........s60	52⅞
200	Canton Comp'y..b60	22½	100	do..........b15	53⅜
650	do..........s3	22	50	do..........b30	53⅝
125	do..........b30	22¼	50	Harlem Railroad ..	20
100	do..........b45	22½	300	Reading Railr'd. b10	92
100	Nicar. Trans. Co...	15¼	100	do..........b3	92
50	do..........	15½	100	do..........b3	91¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co..b30	25½	50	Huds. Riv. R. R...s3	34
200	do..........s3	25½	100	Galena & Chic. R.R.	121
100	do..........b15	25¼	100	do..........s60	120
100	do..........b3	25½	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R....	75½
100	do..........s30	25	100	do..........b40	76
150	do..........	25	200	do..........b30	76
100	do..........b10	25½	65	Milwau. & Miss. R.R.	81
50	Mich. S. & N.I.R. s30	93½	35	do..........	81¼

MONDAY, Nov. 19—P. M.

The steamer *Asia*, which sails on Wednesday from Boston, will apprise (and, possibly, surprise) the British commercial public, that the discussion, on their own side, of the political relations between the United States and England, however violent in tone, or alarming to the timid merchant at Liverpool or Manchester, has not had the slightest perceptible influence on the American markets. They will learn that no other concern is entertained here than that the amicable feeling between the two nations should not be lightly disturbed, and that no idle or willful experiments should be ventured by the organs of the British Government upon the popular sentiment of either people. *Our* commercial public, it will be seen by the tenor of the present accounts, are not particularly sensitive to War panics, even when so formidable a power as Great Britain is assigned by rumor or discussion as the possible belligerent. Not deeming a declaration of hostilities from that quarter within the line of probability, and holding the mission of the present great commerce now happily subsisting between the two countries one of mutual interests, not likely to be disturbed by extraneous questions, our merchants are content to observe this bond of peace, steadily, calmly, *and without apprehension*—either from intemperate diplomacy at home, *or wicked intimidation from the other side.*

The Official Weekly Bank Averages, which are advertised on another page of this paper, to Saturday last, November 17, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous statement of November 10:

Decrease in Loans........................	$424,370
Gain in Specie........................	417,391
Loss in Deposits........................	489,042
Decrease in Circulation........................	127,029

The gain in Specie is something less than was generally anticipated, though the California receipts were not counted more than three days in the six, which partially explains the difference. It is probable, that the present average is a rising one, and that the Banks opened business this morning with $11,800,000 or $12,000,000, or from five to seven hundred dollars more than the average of last week. Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION:

	Nov. 18, '54.	Nov. 17, '55.	Nov. 10, '55.
Loans..........	$89,191,974	$92,029,920	$92,454,290
Specie..........	10,801,883	11,302,917	10,885,526
Circulation......	7,877,604	7,941,576	8,068,608
Deposits........	69,181,607	75,328,861	75,762,403
In Sub-Treas'ry.	6,572,369	6,356,859	6,636,480

The line of Loans and Discounts, it will be noticed, continues to fall, showing a prudent purpose in most of the Banks, to bring their general movement nearer to the Specie reserve which they are now carrying. The reduction was not felt upon the supply of Money offered at call, though it contributed in a measure to the outside rate of discount, which was firm at 12 ℘ cent. until the closing days of the week. To-day there is more doing at 10 ℘ cent., while the supply at call is comparatively easy at 7 ℘ cent.—in some few instances 6 ℘ cent. being accepted from strong Brokers. The further decline of Foreign Bills this forenoon to 108@108¼ on London, and 5.22½@5.20 on Paris, Bank and Bankers' signatures, is in favor of increased ease in the market, and the terms made by the Discount Brokers are likely to be cheaper through the week. The business in Foreign Exchange for the British steamer has thus far been limited, so far as the Importers are remitting. The offerings in transient and home-drawn Produce Bills are large, and the regular Bankers make their own terms in buying, say from 107@108 ℘ cent. Part of the back mails from the South were received this morning. The steamer *Cahawba* also brought a large amount of duplicate Bills of Exchange, together with $103,000 in Specie from Havana and New-Orleans.

The Stock Board opened with much firmness this morning, and nearly the entire list improved 1@1½ ℘ cent., compared with Saturday's sales. Erie shares, which continue to be the leading speculation, sold as high as 54, cash, at the early session; Illinois Centrals at 80 ℘ cent.; Toledo shares, 75; Michigan Central, 97; Reading, 92; Rock Island, 93; Pittsburg, 67; Galena 121, and Cumberland Coal 25. The terms made at the afternoon Board were ½ ℘ cent. lower for Erie, and ¼ ℘ cent. in Reading. In other particulars the changes were remarkable, and the general market closed with a steady feeling. There were large sales of New-York Central 7 ℘ cents at 104, and a few private transactions in the Stock at 92, cash, and 92½, buyer 30 days. The legal counsel of the Road have just made a report on the registration of the various loans, and the transfer books of the *shares of the* Company at Albany, New-York and Boston. Ex-Chancellor WALWORTH was the chief examiner. The report states that all the Stocks and Bonds issued, transferred and retransferred from time to time, were *found perfectly in order and strictly correct.* The report is to the 1st September, previous to which time, it will be borne in mind, the transfer system was the same adopted by other Road and Banking Corporations—a system equally accommodated to the convenience of dealers in the Stock and their brokers, and to the safety of the Company. The most notable point in the present report is, that the learned counsel, after having found everything in *order to the last dollar, under the old* and *rational* plan of making transfers, should boast that the new crotchet of throwing the utmost difficulty in the way of dealing in the securities of the Company was adopted under *their advice!*

We hear of no engagements of Specie for the Boston steamer on Wednesday. The Sub-*Treasury received to-day $189,188; paid $65,488,* and held at the close a balance of $6,420,068. The rumor from Washington is, that the Mexican Boundary Report is now in order, having been signed by Major EMORY on the part of the United States, and the Mexican Commissioner, and approved by the Government of both States. The new Mexican Minister is on his way to Washington to claim the three millions, balance of indemnity, on behalf of the existing Government. Meanwhile, counsel has been heard by the Cabinet on behalf of Messrs. HARGOUS and ASPINWALL, who make claim under the orders of SANTA ANA, to $2,250,000. The Treasury Department is ready, and, no doubt, anxious to close up the transaction by the payment of the money. It will be for the President and Secretary of State, under advice of the Attorney-General, to determine to whom it shall be paid.

We conform the following quotations for some of the leading securities, which are dealt in or known in Europe, to the latest cash sales at the New-York Stock Exchange, and to the Continental circulars prepared for the Boston steamer on Wednesday:

United States 6s, 1867–68....................	118¼
New-York State 5's, 1878....................	116
Ohio 6s, 1875....................	112
Ohio 6's 1860....................	106
Pennsylvania 5s, old issue....................	82½
Pennsylvania Coupon 5s....................	87½
Kentucky 6s....................	102
Tennessee 6's....................	92½
Virginia 6s....................	94½
Missouri 6s....................	90
California 7s....................	84¼
Louisiana 6s....................	90
New-York Central 7s....................	104
New-York Central 6s....................	86
Erie Bonds, 1875....................	88½
Erie Third Mortgage, 1883....................	90
Illinois Central 7s....................	79¾
Illinois Freeland 7s....................	81
New-York Central Stock....................	92
New-York and Erie....................	53¼
Panama....................	103¼
Delaware and Hudson....................	124
Pennsylvania Coal....................	98
Philadelphia and Reading....................	91¾
Michigan Central....................	97
Southern Michigan....................	93½
Ohio and Pennsylvania....................	70
Pennsylvania Central....................	85½
Galena and Chicago....................	121
Cleveland and Toledo....................	75½
Baltimore and Ohio....................	55

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Road received in October $70,806, against $54,149 same month last year. The Hudson River Road $133,766, against $160,642. The decrease is on the passenger traffic, which tallies with the relative showing on the Central route between freight and passengers. The running expenses, on the Hudson River Line, we are informed, show a material decrease from last season.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* announces that the leading member of the Stock Board of that City, who was unable two weeks since to meet his contracts, has satisfactorily arranged his difference and resumed his seat.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell to-morrow (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, $77,800 Bonds and Mortgages, being the assets of the National Exchange Insurance Company of the City of New-York, sold by order of THOS. A. WATSON, Esq., Receiver.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—NOV. 17.

Names of Banks.	Av'ge am't of L'ns & Dis.	Av'ge am't of Specie.	Av'ge am't of Circul'n.	Av'ge am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$5,975,224	$605,267	$[illegible]	$5,496,940
Atlantic Bank.....	661,597	58,639	96,490	437,247
Bk. of America....	4,303,551	1,015,942	29,169	4,363,362
Bk. of Commerce.	8,587,866	855,944	2,115	5,752,172
Bk. Commonw'th.	1,206,087	124,467	98,871	1,181,707
Bk. of New-York.	3,465,546	475,161	246,982	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America.	1,474,192	89,300	84,366	[illegible]
Bk. of Republic....	3,132,344	482,877	96,687	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York.	3,428,007	365,424	323,335	[illegible]
Bowery Bank......	1,002,764	68,066	182,460	788,874
Broadway Bank....	1,339,315	81,159	222,551	1,153,394
Bull's Head Bank.	357,500	16,108	106,044	145,600
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,467,868	55,053	63,810	971,066
Chatham Bank....	592,059	33,892	129,884	345,963
Chemical Bank....	1,240,295	438,205	272,127	1,151,538
Citizens' Bank....	714,792	58,166	150,667	596,565
City Bank.........	1,616,812	178,311	52,400	1,302,597
Continental Bank.	2,461,998	235,309	70,616	1,721,814
Corn Exch. Bk....	1,520,379	119,527	83,104	1,456,471
East River Bank..	435,918	45,774	94,973	309,136
Fulton Bank.......	1,472,317	126,301	128,000	1,181,309
Greenwich Bank..	601,196	44,296	13,358	558,404
Grocers' Bank.....	646,472	50,627	89,377	525,315
Hanover Bank.....	1,321,889	70,243	110,002	690,496
Island City Bank..	387,041	26,584	92,038	206,363
Irving Bank........	559,892	45,813	126,639	486,894
Leather Manu. Bk.	1,775,750	206,368	237,779	1,355,732
Manhattan Co.....	4,652,602	473,026	351,155	3,253,178
Marine Bank.......	726,978	57,448	98,726	554,741
Market Bank......	1,061,827	77,733	120,673	831,398
Mechanics' Bank..	3,724,777	565,255	432,580	3,017,318
Mech. Bkg. Assoc.	1,105,077	79,966	206,893	772,108
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	725,950	58,041	111,002	513,526
Mercantile Bank..	2,067,428	181,504	102,166	1,441,700
Merchants' Bank..	3,289,703	1,131,607	129,881	2,944,977
Merch. Exch. Bk..	2,430,901	190,426	143,681	1,732,226
Metropolitan Bk...	3,738,524	784,266	99,227	4,582,649
Nassau Bank......	1,032,921	66,245	120,334	801,831
National Bank.....	1,344,675	235,806	186,666	1,011,330
N.Y. County Bk...	225,170	11,359	67,565	107,229
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	408,967	25,192	81,023	130,801
N.Y. Exch. Bank..	226,709	19,709	130,284	150,750
North River Bank.	1,066,491	57,461	177,186	903,075
Ocean Bank.......	1,482,338	120,823	185,315	896,328
Oriental Bank.....	344,559	20,363	96,080	235,966
Pacific Bank.......	821,542	45,558	117,506	548,914
People's Bank.....	799,951	42,158	154,559	576,611
Phenix Bank......	2,169,273	238,601	113,166	2,036,496
St. Nicholas Bank.	640,121	45,400	92,478	374,580
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,138,380	97,478	240,932	561,881
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	1,016,760	70,655	106,924	777,300
Tradesmen's Bk...	1,240,383	99,139	255,890	735,638
Union Bank.......	2,293,265	441,[illegible]	206,067	2,384,606

FOOTINGS.

Loans..............	$92,029,920	Circulation..........	$7,941,576
Specie..............	11,302,917	Deposits..............	75,328,861

Money Circular for Europe.

[TRANSLATED EXTRACT.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 19, 1855.

The considerable upward movement noticed since a fortnight, has continued in our Stock Market since our last advices of 13th instant. It has been felt upon nearly all descriptions of Stocks, but more particularly upon Railroad Shares, and upon one or two of the State Stocks, which had declined very considerably. More firmness, without any rise, however, is also remarked in City Bonds and in Railroad Bonds, which are dealt in privately, and the Market has resumed a more quiet and even gait, which, for a while, had given way to violent fluctuations, owing to the panic which we have had to record, but which, however, at no time has extended to commerce in general. To the continuation of low exchanges on Europe, the almost entire cessation of Specie Shipments and arrival during the week of gold from California up to the average quantity, can be attributed the increasing confidence now noticed. This improvement in the feeling of the Market has not received any shock by the reported movement of the English fleet towards the Gulf of Mexico; the American public attach no serious importance to it, and it is considered the result of some misunderstanding which cannot remain long unexplained. Money on demand is growing easier at 7. Paper can still be quoted from 10 to 15, according to class and length, but the tendency of rates is towards an improvement.

DE COPPET & CO.

[illegible] for Europe.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE TIMES, FROM [illegible].]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. [illegible]

Since our advices of 13th inst., our Stock Market has been very active, and we have had a considerable rise on nearly all classes of securities. Among the causes which have chiefly contributed to the restoration of confidence, we may note the decline in European Exchanges, which have now fallen so low as to prevent Specie shipments, and the improved position of the Banks of England and France, as advised per *Pacific*, from Liverpool, under date of the 3d inst. The cessation of the exports of coin, by holding out hopes of an early increase in the Specie reserve of our Banks, has occasioned greater ease in the Money Market, and the rates of interest are tending downward. Money is easier. Loans on call, 7 ℘ cent.; first-class paper, 10@12; names less known, 15@18. Stock contracts yield an interest equal to 12@18 ℘ cent. Exchanges are dull, with a downward tendency.

MARIE & KANZ.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR firm at former rates. WHEAT—sales of Milwaukee Spring at $1 75. CORN, 88½c. OATS unchanged. State BARLEY, small sales at $1 35.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Monday—First Board—$2,400 Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '82, 75; $300 do., '72, 51½; $4000 City R. R. 6s, 98; $4,000 Penn. Coup. 5s, 85; $[illegible] Penn. 5s, 83½; 150 do., 83½; 100 Reading R. R., 45⅝; 200 do., 45¾; 17 do., 46; 67 do., 45⅞; 3 Beaver Meadow R. R. 61¼; 6 do. 61¼; 10 Nor. Pennsyl. R. R. 23½; 16 Little Schuyl. R. R. 43½; 25 Schuylkill Nav. Preferred, 30½; 50 Norristown R. R., 55½; 2 Girard Bank, 11¼.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118¼@118½; Philadelphia 6s, 92@93; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, 90@92; Penna 5s, 83½@85; Reading Railroad, 45⅝@45¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 80½@82; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 92@95; Pennsyl. Railroad, 43½@43¾; Morris Canal, 12½@12¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 1882, 74¼@75; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 19½@19¾; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 30@30¼; Long Island R. R., 11¾@12½; Vicksburg Railroad, 7½@7¾; Girard Bank, 11¼@11½; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@2; Union Canal, 9@9¼; New-Creek Coal Co., 1¼@1½.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Angostura, from Bolivar City—Henry Rendon, M. H. Martin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 53 | Sun sets.... 4 39 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 47 | Gov. Island. 3 38 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...MONDAY, NOV. 19.

Cleared.

Ships J. C. Boynton, Brown, New-Orleans, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Wm. Rathbone, Pratt, Cork, Everett & Brown; Maid of Orleans, Dennis, New-Orleans, Wm. Nelson & Sons; C. Grinnell, Fletcher, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Brigs Gen. Wilson, [illegible], Apalachicola, [illegible]; Hazard, R. C. Dyer, [illegible], Marseilles, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Maria, Newman, Port-au-Prince, Van Brunt & Slaght; Agenoria, (Br.,) Murphy, [illegible]; Canada, (Br.,) McDougal, Bathurst, [illegible].

Schooners James Lawrence, Allen, [illegible]; Sprague; Eliza Frances, Mitchell, Frankfort, [illegible] Brookman & Co.; Ellicott, Kingsland, Baltimore, [illegible]; O. Francis, Clark, North River, Va., [illegible]; Bullrush, Ashby, Lavacca, J. Brown; [illegible] Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Martha Maria, [illegible]; R. W. Royes & Co.; L. Dyer, Jameson, Kingston, [illegible]; G. S. Hatch; J. Darling, Terry, Cardenas, [illegible] Weeks.

Propeller Thomas Swan, Green, Baltimore, [illegible] line.

Arrived.

Ship Ellerslie, Coutts, Rio Janeiro, Sept. 28, with coffee, &c., to master. Sld. in co. with bark Greyhound, [illegible], for New-Orleans. Oct. 16, lat. 10 19 S., lon. 34 12, was in co. with an Am. bark, supposed the Wilton, for New-Orleans. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly winds.

Ship Abbott Lawrence, (new,) Hale, Boston, in ballast to master.

Bark Kepler, Tucker, Marseilles Oct. 5, with [illegible] to order. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 18, in co. with ships R. R. Page, from Trapani for New-Orleans, and Golden Eagle, from Malta for Mobile. While passing Gibraltar saw a large Am. ship ashore at Cabrita Point, [illegible] apparently full of water; [illegible] 1st inst., lat. 34 54, lon. [illegible], passed a vessel bottom up.

Bark Jasper, [illegible], Charleston 17 ds., with cotton, &c. to Dunham & Dimon. Has had continued N. E. gales the entire passage. On the 6th inst., split the foretopsail and jib; 10th, split close reefed topsail and [illegible].

Bark Chanticleer, Pierce, New-Orleans 20 ds., with mdse. to M. M. Freeman & Co.

Brig Lillian, (of Bucksport,) Nichols, [illegible] 28 ds., with wood to Mailler & Riera—vessel to E. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Emeline, Hemmingway, Gonaives 20 ds., with mahogany and coffee to White & Dunham. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Angostura, Sanders, Bolivar City 22 ds., with hides to Harbeck & Co.

Brig I. W. Havener, (of Searsport,) Smith, Rio Janeiro Oct. 4, with coffee to R. H. Morgan & Co. Has experienced heavy weather the last 10 days. Sld. in co. with brig Wizard, for Boston, and bark [illegible] for New-Orleans. The brigs Thomas Walter, for Philadelphia, and N. Hand, for New-Orleans, sailed [illegible].

Brig Attakapas, Haskell, Port Ewen, with coal [illegible].

Brig Delafield, Smith, Port-au-Prince Oct. [illegible], with logwood to H. Delafield.

Schr. G. Townsend, (of [illegible],) [illegible], Marseilles, Sept. 3, and Gibraltar Oct. 20, with [illegible] madder, &c. to J. A. Machado. Oct. 24, lat. 36, lon. 57, was struck by a water spout, which burst the [illegible] and foresail, sprung spars, and done other damage. Nov. 7, lat. 39 30, lon. [illegible], while reefing the mainsail, [illegible] King, of Liverpool, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned.

Schr. Labrador, (Br.,) Taylor, Halifax 7 ds., with fish to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Orianna, Tuttle, Richmond, with mdse. to C. H. Pierson & Son.

Schr. Merchant, Winters, Richmond, with mdse. to C. H. Pierson & Son.

Schr. Statesman, Weeks, Alexandria, with mdse. to Abbott, Dodge & Co.

Schr. Fairfax, Osborne, Alexandria, with mdse. to Abbott, Dodge & Co.

Schr. A. J. [illegible], Daniels, Wilmington, with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. W. B. Jenkins, Peterson, Washington, with naval stores to master.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Mathews, Newbern, with naval stores to master.

Schr. R. L. Myers, Weeks, Washington, with naval stores to master.

Schr. Fair, Osborn, Baltimore, with mdse. to [illegible].

Schr. Bergen, McGee, Petersburg, with mdse. to J. Hunter & Co.

Schr. Danville, Chester, Richmond, with mdse. to C. H. Pierson & Son.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Douglass, Georgetown, with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. John S. Wilson, Hallock, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. John Boston, [illegible], Cienfuegos, with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Mary H. Case, Wilson, Lubec, with laths and plaster to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Mary A. Ivins, Clark, City Point, with pine wood.

Schr. Bravo, Lovell, Albany for Boston.

Schr. Jasper, Bennett, Boston.

Schr. Roxbury, Nickerson, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Commander-in-Chief, Woglum, Baltimore.

Schr. Daniel Higgins, Thomas, Virginia.

Schr. Caroline Ingersoll, ——, Virginia.

Schr. Susan, Loring, Boston, with mdse. to G. W. Lewis.

Schr. Empire, Mathews, Alexandria.

Schr. T. P. Abell, Dickinson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. Henderson, Sharp, Virginia.

Schr. J. W. [illegible], Mitchell, Virginia.

Schr. G. D. King, Trimble, Calais, lumber to master.

Schr. Sea Lion, [illegible], Millbridge, lumber to master.

Schr. Augusta, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, [illegible], Providence.

Schr. J. P. Lofland, [illegible], City Point.

Schr. Rose, Clark, Virginia.

Schr. C. Anderson, Flood, Philadelphia.

Schr. Seaward, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Empire, Marshall, Alexandria.

Sloop T. W. Thorne, ——, from Newport.

Sloop E. Brown, Gardiner, Providence.

Propeller Thomas Swan, Green, Baltimore, with mdse. to J. Riley.

WIND—During the day, from W. to N. N. W.

Below.

Barks Helen Mar, Low, from the Clyde, and Juniata, off Yarmouth, Newton, from Havana.

Disaster.

The agents of the brig I. W. Havener, at Rio Janeiro, under date of Oct. 4, report: Came into port, Capt. [illegible], of the ship Cleopatra, of Boston, with the first launch and surf boat of said ship, containing 25 souls—the captain, his brother, second mate, stewardess, cook, and all of the starboard watch. The second launch, with the first and third mates, had not yet been heard of. The ship was leaking badly, having run into some vessel or wreck the night previous. The ship was going 15 knots at the time; could not free her, and abandoned her.

Whalers.

Oct. 11, lat. 15 15 S., lon. 30 44, whaling bark Montezuma, of New-Bedford.

Oct. 21, lat. 36 41, lon. 33 11, was signalized an Am. whaling ship showing a white, blue and white signal, perpendicular stripes, standing S. E.

Nov. 4, lat. 37 24, lon. 46 54, was signalized an Am. whale ship, with three white whaleboats aside, showing white, blue and white signal, perpendicular.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 6, lat. 22 22 S., lon. 40 36, brig N. [illegible], from Rio Janeiro for New-Orleans.

Oct. 10, lat. 18 21 S., lon. 37 11, Dutch brig [illegible], from Rio Janeiro for Hamburg.

Oct. 11, lat. 15 15 S., lon. 36 44, bark Anne, of New-York, for Rio Janeiro.

Oct. 21, lat. [illegible], lon. 6 W., bark [illegible], from Smyrna for Boston.

Oct. 26, lat. 18 22, lon. 74 45, brig Admiral, Taylor, [illegible], 15 days out.

Nov. 2, lat. 19 22, lon. 76 06, Fr. brig [illegible], from Havre for St. Domingo.

Nov. 6, lat. 26 29, lon. 63 52, Br. brig Ursula, from Barbadoes for London.

Nov. 8, lat. 34 11, lon. 60, brig Delmont, Lock, from Wilmington, for Boston, 4 days.

Nov. 7, lat. 37 58, lon. [illegible], bark Watson, from Palermo for Philadelphia.

Nov. 12, lat. 35 12, lon. 72 02, brig Trowbridge, [illegible], New Haven for Bermuda.

Nov. 15, lat. 36 54, lon. 70, brig E. J. [illegible], of [illegible], 2 days hence for Trieste.

Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives, Oct. 20, Br. schr. Pioneer, for New-York next day; Fr. bark Accident, ldg. for Havre.

At Marseilles, Sept. 28, ship [illegible], Goodwin, for New-Orleans in 5 or 6 days; Barks Orchard, Martin, for Philadelphia, unc.; Fernandina, Wright, from Boston for Palermo; brig [illegible], [illegible], do. do. ldg.

At Port-au-Prince, Oct. 21, brig Wm. T. [illegible], Babcock, for New-York Nov. 1; St. Leon, Gove, from and for Boston about the 15th; schr. [illegible], do. do., 15th.